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Vienna CSCE Follow-Up Activities Detailed

Countries Express 'Concern'

LD0411232588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 4 (TANJUG)—The European neutral and non-aligned countries expressed concern at today's plenary session of the Vienna CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) follow-up over the attempts at having the security and disarmament issues which concern all the 35 CSCE participating states resolved first within the narrow circle of the 23 member-states of the military-political pacts.

Presenting the N-N countries' position, Yugoslav delegation head, Ambassador Ignac Golob set out that the principles of sovereignty and equality necessitate that all CSCE participating states decide on security issues on an equal footing and warned that a different approach could endanger the CSCE process.

CSSR Addresses Disarmament

LD0411032188 Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna Nov 3 (CTK Correspondent)—The significance of the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers was stressed here today by Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna discussions on the reduction of armed forces and armament in Central Europe.

The session confirmed the preparedness of the member states to do everything for a real turn in the world politics towards the strengthening of peace, disarmament and development and cooperation, he said.

In connection with the discussions here he pointed out the necessity to draw a lesson from the current course of the negotiations for the future discussions on conventional disarmament in the whole of Europe and underlined that both sides consider the Vienna discussions useful.

A lesson should be drawn from the current discussions in spite of the fact that the obstacles were too big this time to make it possible to achieve an agreement, Ludek Handl said, and expressed concern over some signals indicating the possibility of some tactical and methodological procedures being repeated, regardless of the lesson drawn from the Vienna discussions. How should the theories on the need for a deep asymmetrical reduction only on the side of the Warsaw Treaty and mere cosmetic adjustments on the NATO side as a sine qua non condition be explained otherwise, the Czechoslovak representative asked.

The unwillingness of the West to admit asymmetry on its side is well known and arouses concern, he stressed.

GDR Stresses Sovereignty

LD0411212588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—At the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation, stated today that every effort now has to be made to continue work toward a substantive and balanced concluding document as speedily as possible, and to conclude the meeting in the very near future. The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact committee of foreign ministers stressed the urgency of the conclusion of the Vienna meeting and of a start as soon as possible to the negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe and on confidence- and security-building measures.

The second anniversary of the start of the Vienna meeting is a particular reason, the GDR representative said, to remember the great importance and responsibility which this meeting and its results will have for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. After long, complex, and controversial negotiations, it has been possible to reach agreement on most issues based on compromises.

This applies both to the mandate on future negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe as well as to those areas of cooperation based on the Helsinki Final Act and other CSCE documents. Thus a result of far-reaching importance is very close.

Unfortunately, negotiations have slowed down markedly in the final phase of the meeting. One of the important reasons for this is that some Western delegations have evidently not given up their intentions of achieving targets beneficial to themselves through pressure. At the same time, they do not shrink from reintroducing confrontation into the Vienna meeting. This could result in pressure on the negotiations about outstanding issues and could delay the conclusion of the meeting. The GDR representative recalled with emphasis the fact that one of the fundamental principles of the CSCE process is respect and recognition of the sovereignty of states.

This includes the right of every state to determine for itself its social and political system, its constitutional order and its laws, and to act in accordance with it. The recognition of this principle remains the precondition for any agreements in the CSCE process, likewise at the Vienna meeting. The objective in this decisive phase of the Vienna meeting is to respect these important principles and to find ways and means in the negotiations which make it possible to resolve jointly the few, but important, issues that are still outstanding.

Mladenov Reaffirms Stance on Cypriot Issue

NC0211160288 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has reiterated his country's firm stand on the Cyprus issue and stressed that Bulgaria supports a solution to the problem that would respond to the interests of the Cypriot people as a whole and which would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of Cyprus. Mladenov also described the process of the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus as hopeful.

The Bulgarian foreign minister outlined these positions yesterday at his meeting in Sofia with Andreas Mavrommatis, Cyprus Foreign Ministry director general, who briefed him on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue.

The Cypriot-Bulgarian talks had concluded earlier at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of Mavrommatis on the Cypriot side and Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev on the Bulgarian side. At the talks it was established that although bilateral relations are excellent in all sectors, there is room for further development and improvement. Both sides undertook to study ways, methods, and specific measures that would give an impetus to these relations.

Mladenov, Greece's Papoulias Start Talks

AU0511190888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Excerpt] In Khaskovo this evening, talks started between Petur Mladenov and Karolos Papoulias, the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Greece. These talks are a continuation of the good tradition of the bilateral political dialogue, and also of the cordial meeting that started earlier today in connection with the opening of the new road connection between Bulgaria and Greece.

A special Bulgarian Radio team reported in detail on the opening of the new Svilengrad-Ormenion border crossing and checkpoint. At the border separating the two countries, Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and his Greek colleague Karolos Papoulias opened the new road link, together with the border crossing and checkpoints. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Discussed

AU0511210688 Sofia BTA in English 2045 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Sofia, November 5 (BTA)—Today, in the town of Khaskovo there were talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and his Greek counterpart Mr Karolos Papoulias.

The main subject was the present state of Bulgaro-Greek relations and the ways for their further development. The ministers noted that the opening of the new highway connection between the two neighbourly countries is a substantial impetus to the development of their friendly relations and a significant contribution to the development of the general-Balkan cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias said that currently bilateral relations have entered in a qualitatively new stage. The two countries take a common constructive position on the key international issues, on the general European and Balkan issues. A leading role in the development and coordination of these positions was played by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou.

It was stressed that a lot has been achieved for strengthening of confidence and understanding and that it is necessary now to imbue Bulgaro-Greek friendship by a new spirit and improve it by new ideas. In this relation the importance was stressed of the contacts planned in relation with joint commissions on economic cooperation at the ministers level and primarily of the forthcoming visit to Greece of Mr Todor Zhivkov.

In their assessment of the international situation the two ministers noted that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece are a positive example which contributes to the development of the all-European process. It was indicated that the last initiatives and ideas raised by the Soviet Union and personally by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev fully correspond to the interests and expectations of the countries and peoples from Europe.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias noted the importance of the Soviet-American dialogue.

The ministers made a detailed analysis of the political situation in the Balkans. They indicated that the two countries are unanimous in their efforts to build an atmosphere of security, mutually advantageous cooperation and prosperity on the peninsula. They emphasized that Bulgaro-Greek relations are a particularly important stabilizing factor. The two sides exchanged information on the bilateral relations of Bulgaria and Greece with the individual Balkan countries, as well as on the topical issues in that part of Europe and in the east Mediterranean.

They expressed equal or similar standpoints concerning the ways of settling the conflicts in the various regions in the world.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias discussed some new and more efficient forms of mutual actions in trading, energy, the social and cultural and other spheres.

Later Mr Petur Mladenov gave an official dinner in the honour of his guest.

Great October Socialist Revolution Commemorated

Greetings Sent to USSR

LD0611203488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the republic; and Ladislav Adamec, federal premier; have sent a telegram of congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Soviet Union, the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The telegram notes that this event has started new pages of history, an era of building a humane and socially just socialist society. Prospects for all-round development have opened up to mankind. Great October means a revolutionary, scientifically supported entry into a new, historic era of social and national liberation for mankind. The Soviet people, pioneers of revolutionary changes who are fulfilling the goals of Great October, the telegram continues, have achieved significant successes in the 71 years under the leadership of the CPSU. Restructuring, started and led by the party of Soviet communists, which is a sequal to the Leninist concept of socialist construction seeking to implement fully the advantages and humanist values of the socialist system, has become a new proof of the strength, vitality, and prospects of socialism.

The relations of fraternity, mutual aid, and cooperation between our peoples are deeply rooted, the telegram of congratulations from our highest representatives stresses. It was the Great October Socialist Revolution and its ideas which decisively influenced the fate of our country and the establishment of an independent state of Czechs and Slovaks, the 70th anniversary of which we commemorated recently. The foundation of the CPCZ was also an event inseparably linked with it.

Czechoslovak people will never forget that it was the Soviet Army which liberated our nations from the fascist yoke. The restoration of our independence is directly linked with the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany.

Comrades Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, and Ladislav Adamec also note in the telegram that the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal socialist countries is a permanently valid foundation of our foreign political direction. It proceeds from a dearly paid for and unchanged historic knowledge gained by our people. As a firm part of the socialist community and in harmony with its national interests, the CSSR supports actively the restructuring of international relations launced by the CPSU and by the Soviet Union. The new political thinking, which seeks to prevent the disaster of a nuclear war, preserve mankind's existence, strengthen peace, and create favorable conditions for the development of socialism has become its expression.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is a firm guarantee of the security and a successful development of our homeland. We have identical aims. We strive for the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for deepening cooperation in all other spheres of mutual relations. We are jointly solving tasks linked for the revolutionary restructuring, releasing new forces and resources for socialist construction.

The experiences gained by the Soviet communists and Soviet people are irreplaceable sources of lessons and inspiration for us in the implementation of goals and tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress, which aims to achieve a qualitatively higher standard in all spheres of the life of our socialist society.

In conclusion, our highest representatives Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, and Ladislav Adamec, wish the highest Soviet representatives Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov, as well as all Soviet people many successes in restructuring, in implementing the line of the 27th CPSU Congress and the conclusions of the 19th All-Union Conference of Soviet Communists for the benefit of the peoples of their country, in the interest of the development of socialism, and for strengthening peace in the world.

Ceremony Held in Prague

LD0711142188 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] A commemorative ceremony was held today at the central honorary burial ground of the Soviet Army in Olsany Cemetery in Prague to mark the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (GOSR). Units of the Czechoslovak People's Army and Soviet Army paraded with their military colors in honor of the Soviet troops who gave their lives for our peoples' freedom. A guard of honor at the Tomb of the Fallen Heroes was mounted by members of the youth and Pioneer movements.

Wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the Republic, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly, and the federal government were laid to the strains of the March of the Fallen Revolutionaries. With military honors a wreath was laid at the monument to Soviet troops by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Party Central Committee; by president of the republic Gustav Husak, Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec, and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Frantisek Pitra and Miroslav Stepan; by Josef Haman, candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium; by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control

and Audit Commission; and by Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, Vasil Mohorita, Jindrich Polednik and Rudolf Rohlicek, members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat. Respects to the memory of the victims of the battles for liberation were also paid by officials of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR, of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR, the Czech National Council and Czech Government, by representatives of the command of the Army and troops of the Ministry of the Interior and People's Militia, and by representatives of party and state bodies and public organizations in Prague and in the Central Bohemian Region.

Homage to the fallen Soviet troops was also paid by the staff of the Soviet Embassy, representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states attached to the Ministry of National Defense, of the Central Group of Soviet Forces, and a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

Our party and state leaders and representatives of the different delegations also laid wreaths at the tomb of the Czech and Slovak members of the Red Army.

Feedback on Reports of Demonstration Given

Called a 'Lie'

AU0411145888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 88 p 7

[Dalibor Macha commentary: "Thank You for Your Candor, Mr Stroehm!"]

[Text] October 28, our reinstated national day, has generated a new wave of focus on Czechoslovakia by some information media of NATO countries. Their attention centered, on the one hand, on the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechs' and Slovak's common state and, on the other, on some current events that accompanied this anniversary.

Much of what they have written can be read with mixed feelings, but the goal which the right-wing West German paper DIE WELT scored against itself will scarcely find an analogy: A picture from the 27 October Prague rally of 200,000 citizens was passed for the illegal demonstration of 2,000 persons that took place on Wenceslas Square 1 day later. The wish was the father to the thought in this instance. As we report elsewhere, Dusan Spacil, our ambassador in Bonn, has protested against this outrageous fraud.

The correspondent of the American AP agency, in turn, described in touching detail how "policemen targeted a jet from a water cannon on a blind man" and how "the blind man was then taken away by a policeman." This is a twofold lie. The provocateurs did, indeed, send a blind person against a number of Public Security Corps members, but they let him pass unnoticed and, subsequently, someone took him aside, away from the scene of action. The U.S. agency, just like the Voice of America, also committed other offenses against the truth.

From many commentaries of right-wing information media it was not difficult to feel disappointment over the fact that—as REUTER correspondent Michael Wise, for example, put it—the leadership of the Communist Party "ruled out any dialogue" with those who supposedly favor a quick pace of reforms. Wise did not specify exactly what reforms are involved. However, in one report he did show his cards, after all: The "demand for authentic reforms" is supposedly voiced by members of "independent groups," that is, members of the so-called Charter masquerading under all sorts of names. And their "authentic reforms"? As their revealing pamphlets show, the "reforms" in question are directed against February 1948 and point to the time before February 1948 or, more accurately, to the time before Munich [1938].

From many of the commentaries, one could also easily feel regret over the fact that, in the 70 years since 1918, Czechoslovakia's political profile has undergone substantial changes. Perhaps most eloquently, this was said by Carl Gustav Stroehm, an FRG journalist who is a renowned expert on our country. In connection with 28 October, he mused in DIE WELT about the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He wrote that only much later, after the experience of Hitler, World War II, and "after the Communists seized power in Eastern and central Europe," the question supposedly arose of "whether it had really been wise to split and Balkanize" the Hapsburg monarchy. According to Mr Stroehm, there is a direct connection between the end of the Hapsburg monarchy and the present division of Europe. This is why it is supposedly not surprising that, in the spirit of the new and simultaneously old European awareness (sic!), the nations to the east of the demarcation line are beginning to revise their attitude toward the Austro-Hungarian past....

This, of course, is another goal scored by DIE WELT against itself. Therefore: Thank you for your candor, Mr Stroehm!

Contents of Protest Letter

AU0411132888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 88 p 1

[CTK Bonn dispatch: "Unconscionable Act of the Daily DIE WELT"]

[Text] **Dusan Spacil,** CSSR ambassador to the FRG, sent a letter to **Manfred Schell,** chief editor of the West German daily DIE WELT, in connection with the paper's publication of untrue information about the antistate demonstration staged in Prague on 28 October.

In his letter, D. Spacil points out that on 31 October the paper DIE WELT carried a snapshot showing the Prague mass rally of working people on 27 October and presented it as the illegal demonstration which occurred on 28 October. The CSSR ambassador considers confusing the public in this way to be irresponsible, and therefore asks M. Schell to publish his letter.

The readers of the paper DIE WELT could find nothing at all about the contents of the rally of 200,000 working people who had gathered in Wenceslas Square on 27 October.

Commentary on 'Interference'

LD0511233888 Prague International Servicein English1900 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has become a rule that government circles of some Western countries assume the right to guide the socialist countries on the issue of human rights. They have even called for specific activities.

For example, this was evidenced on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's independence as a republic. The Voice of America called on Czechoslovak citizens to take part in an illegal rally held at Wenceslas Square in Prague. This can be considered as the continuation of an intention expressed on that radio station by the then U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia in the mid seventies, immediately after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. The ambassador called on our citizens to overthrow the government. At that time we considered his statement to be a gross interference in our internal affairs—and rightly so. However, similar moves—although a bit more sophisticated—are still appearing in some Western countries' policy towards the socialist countries. It has become a common occurrence that when U.S. officials arrive in Czechoslovakia, they often meet with representatives of illegal groups. And the same can also be said of other Western officials.

There is no doubt that this is at the very least an expression of impropriety toward the countries' official representatives with whom they have talks. But this established practice in some Western government circles' diplomacy has become an integral part of their foreign policy. This concept, however, was not born overnight. At the end of the sixties, U.S. President Richard Nixon urged that the ideological struggle against socialism be gradually transferred to individual socialist countries and that the West should support forces opposing the governments.

Nobody is surprised that nowadays these efforts are disguised by the West's averred concern for human rights in the socialist countries. On the other hand, it is common knowledge that in the United States, Britain, and other countries human rights are grossly violated. How would London respond to a (?list) of thousands of people who became victims of the lasting terror in Northern Ireland? Or what would Washington say if Moscow issued commands on how to act on a problem within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Administration? Or isn't it an expression of hypocrisy that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher supports trade union rights in Poland and is simultaneously attacking them in her own country? Or how to explain British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, who told his French counterpart Roland Dumas that the West had to be united as to the conditions under which the Kremlin should hold a conference on human rights in Moscow?

Of course, there are problems in the socialist countries. But the process of democratization is under way. Nobody can assume the right to dictate from afar the norms of such a process. What the West is doing now can be described as a gross interference in our internal affairs. It is a tactic aimed at poisoning the international atmosphere, hindering the improvement of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and last but not least at hampering military detente. Such a policy, while harmful, in the long run has no chance of success.

More Than 100 Rally Detainees Released

AU0111160788 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 1 Nov 88

[Text] Prague, Nov 1 (AFP)—Author Vaclav Havel, held by police since Thursday when dissidents were rounded up ahead of rallies marking the 70th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's founding, was freed Tuesday.

Most of the other detainees—estimated at more than 100—were released Monday.

Mr. Havel said he had been held in solitary confinement for four days and questioned repeatedly about the new Civil Liberties Movement (HOS). He was one of the first people to sign its manifesto entitled "Democracy for All" in mid-October.

The founders of this embryonic political party have described its aims as defending democratic and liberal values in Czechoslovakia.

Before releasing Mr. Havel the police had raised the possibility of taking legal action against him, but no charges have been made.

Sources close to Mr. Havel said that while he was in detention police searched his home and seized a personal computer and documents relating to foreign currency earned from production of his plays abroad.

Mr. Havel, one of the primary signatories of the Charter 77 human rights group, was jailed for four years from 1979 to 1983 on subversion charges.

An estimated 103 people were arrested from Thursday, the eve of a demonstration called by dissident groups to mark Czechoslovakia's 70th anniversary, to Friday, according to Petr Uhl of the Opposition Committee for the Defence of Unfairly Persecuted People (VONS).

Roman Catholic militant Vaclav Benda said the arrests had been more numerous than in any other swoop of the last 10 years, "exceeding even those made before the official visit by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1978."

Mr. Uhl and Mr. Benda, who are also members of Charter 77, were released Monday.

CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session Held

LD0511181888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] At today's session the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium heard Comrade Ladislav Adamec's report on the results of his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and on his talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The talks had a favorable effect and enabled significant agreements to be reached concerning further economic cooperation between the two countries.

The attention paid during the Moscow talks to the development of new forms of cooperation, particularly direct production links between enterprises and organizations, was especially praised. The results of the talks will be further elaborated in the plans of the federal government.

The Presidium discussed the fundamental theses of the federal government policy statement, which will be delivered by the premier at the joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers on 8 November.

The Presidium also evaluated the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the founding of the common state of the Czechs and Slovaks—the Czechoslovak Republic. It praised the active attitudes of the Czechoslovak public, expressed especially by its participation in the national celebrations and also by a number of undertakings to carry out the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time it condemned the activities of certain groups which attempted to interfere with the dignified atmosphere of the celebrations, particularly in Prague. Criticism was expressed that in some places in the republic supplies of bread and other foodstuffs had not been ensured to the public during the 3-day holiday.

The Presidium also took note of the content and cadre preparation for the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training Seventh Congress, which will be held on the 18-20 November. It also took note of the proposed measures to improve the performance of the Czechoslovak Prosecutor's Office in implementing the 17th Party Congress Resolution. The proposed measures aim to strengthen the prosecutor's office's role in the republic's political system; to change the work content, style and method in the Prosecutor's Office; and to create more favorable cadres and conditions for its activities. The Presidium also acknowledged a report on the results on the regular session of the Warwsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest in October this year, and expressed full agreement with the documents it issued. It spoke highly of the committee's contribution to further deepening the Warsaw Pact states' foreign policy coordination in their efforts to strengthen the positive trends in international relations—consolidating world peace, security, and the development of mutually-advantageous cooperation in the spirit of new political thinking. Czechoslovakia's interest was reaffirmed in a speedy conclusion of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting and in ensuring that talks begin before the end of this year on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons, and that talks on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe continue.

The Presidium approved the proposed structure of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic, which was set up by the party Central Committee's 10th session. This party organ is to incorporate the following departments:

—the department for party political organization work [odbor politicko organizacni prace strany];

—the department for socioeconomic policy [odbor socialne-ekonomicke politiky];

—the department for party work in the argicultural industrial complex [odbor stranicke prace v zemedelskiprumyslovem komplexu];

—the department for ideological work [odbor ideologicke prace];

—the department for party work in public organizations and the national committees [odbor stanicke prace ve spolecenskych organizacich a narodnich vyborech].

The staff of these departments will be selected from the existing organization of the relevant departments of the party Central Committee.

The Presidium then discussed a report on the results of the visit by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and Angolan president, from 31 October to 1 November. It approved the action taken by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party Central Committee, in those talks and instructed communists heading the relevant ministries to implement the suggestions for developing Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation which were agreed on during the course of the visit. It noted that the visit by the Angolan leader has provided new stimuli for strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

The Presidium acknowledged a report on the working visit to Czechoslovakia by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary and the plan for exchanging experience and information between the two fraternal communist parties. It instructed Comrades Ladislav Adamec, Jozef Lenart, Frantisek Hanus and Mikulas Beno to discuss with other senior officials the procedure for dealing with suggestions for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

It acknowledged information on the convening of the 13th session of the party Central Control and Audit Commission on 15 November. It also acknowledged a report on the official visit by President of the Spanish Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal Perez to Czechoslovakia in October this year.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also acknowledged a report on the visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen by a party delegation headed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Government Holds Plenary Session 6 Nov

LD0611155688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] [Announcer] I will begin with the most important event in our country today—a plenary meeting of the Federal Government. The members were briefed on the draft policy statement to be delivered by Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec to the Federal Assembly deputies at the beginning of next week in a joint session of both chambers. After a lengthy discussion, the members of the government passed the draft policy statement with the proviso that the comments and suggestions they have made be incorporated in it.

Power Plant Construction Moved Forward

LD0411172288 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Prague Nov 4 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government has approved a protocol under which the construction of the Danube Power station at Gabcikovo will be accelerated by 14 months and at Nagymaros in Hungary by 15 months against the original schedule, head of the Press Department of the Government Presidium Office Miroslav Pavel told a press meeting here today.

Pavel further said that the Government Presidium had expressed agreement with the integration of the power systems of Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany through a 400 kv electric circuit which will be built between Hradec near Kadan in North Bohemia and Etzenrich in the FRG. Construction will start in 1990 and the line will start operating in 1992.

Karel Rychtarik, the director of the Public Opinion Research Institute, who was also at the press meeting stressed that the institute must be more active than so far in learning the development trends in the opinions of Czechoslovak citizens.

He added that the institute carried out 127 polls since 1972.

Statistics on AIDS Victims, Carriers Released

LD0411004688 Prague CTK in English 1411 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] Bratislava Nov 2 (CTK)—11 people in Czechoslovakia show the clinical symptoms of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and another 117 are proven AIDS-carriers.

Although the number of registered cases is probably several times lower than the total number of people with anti-bodies against the AIDS virus, Czechoslovakia is still one of the countries with a relatively low occurrence of the disease.

Top Slovak hygiene officer Stefan Calpas said at a press conference here today that the present favourable situation is due to the fact that Czechoslovakia started testing the population's risk groups in 1985, when special AIDS test were first available in the world. From January 1, 1986, all blood donors must be tested for AIDS. About a million people have been tested since then. Czechoslovakia has stopped importing anti-haemophillic preparations from abroad, which infected 12 haemophiliacs. The health ministries of the two republics ensure AIDS prevention since 1986.

71st Great October Revolution Anniversary Marked

Party, State Groups To Celebrate

LD0411142588 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], there will be a gala ceremony of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Front's National Council in the German State Opera House in Berlin on 7 November. Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, will be the speaker. [passage omitted]

Soviet Forces Mark Anniversary

LD0411211288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Wuensdorf (ADN)—The supreme command of the GSFG [Group of Soviet Forces in Germany] on Friday marked the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a gala event at Wuensdorf.

"With the victory of the Red October, a fundamental change in the history of mankind was introduced", says a message from the GDR party and state leadership which was conveyed by SED Politburo member Egon Krenz. "Under the leadership of the Leninist party, the peoples of the Soviet Union achieved the socialist order of society for the first time on our planet, despite the most severe tests in the struggle against counterrevolution, imperialist intervention, and aggression."

Based on what has been achieved in over 70 years of socialist construction, the communists and workers of the USSR are now directing their efforts toward the further strengthening of socialism in a process of the renewal of all spheres of social life. "In solidarity, we wish the Soviet people much success in the realization of their great plans," the message stresses.

The Soviet Union's constructive and initiative-rich actions in the interest of securing peace, arms limitation and disarmament meet with the GDR's support. "The change for the better which has been introduced strengthens our firm intention to go on working vigourously to realize the joint peace course of the fraternal states united in the Warsaw Pact. In this, it remains our constant concern to make the indestructible brotherhood-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Forces and the fraternal armies of our defense alliance ever closer," the message goes on. The 71st anniversary of the Red October was again a chance to thank all members of the GSFG for their priceless contribution to the dependable protection of socialism on the borderline between socialism and imperialism at the heart of Europe.

In the ceremonial address, Lieutenant General Nikolay Moyseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG Political Directorate, pointed out that since the Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU, has been fighting for the most important interest of mankind—peace and social progress.

Also present at the gala event were: Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR Defense Minister; Erich Mueckenberger, president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society; other personages from GDR social life; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR; Army General Boris Snetkov, commander-in-chief of the GSFG; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA [National People's Army] of the GDR.

Leaders Greet Gorbachev, Ryzhkov

LD0611201388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The communists and all working people of the GDR, together with the Soviet people and the progressive forces in the world, are celebrating the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution, which introduced the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. This is emphasized in a telegram of greetings which has been sent by the GDR representatives Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to the leading representatives of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The message says: "The acceleration of socioeconomic development and the increase in the living standard of the people in the USSR are of far-reaching significance not only for the Soviet Union but also for the attraction of socialism and the effectiveness of its peace policy. This process in your country meets with our sympathy and full support."

The recent meeting at the highest level in Moscow once again confirmed the commonality of views on the fundamental questions of foreign policy and of socialist construction. The agreements reached toward this aim of building the fraternal tie between the two parties, states, and peoples more firmly and at lending a new quality to the diverse cooperation. "We are firmly determined to continue to solve all the tasks in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR in close cooperation with the Soviet Union," the greetings telegram stresses.

The imaginative work of the USSR to secure peace and improve the international situation is highly regarded in the GDR. The GDR contributes with all its strength, through predictable and constructive steps, to implementing the peaceful course of the socialist community. The most important common concern is to stabilize and make irreversible through further disarmament agreements the change for the better that is emerging in the world.

Shevardnadze Views Soviet Policy, Hungarian Ties
LD0311202288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has given an exclusive interview to MAGYARORSZAG. Jozsef Laszlo, editor of Budapest radio's foreign politics department, highlights the details of this interview:

[Laszlo] The Soviet-U.S. dialogue is so much in harmony with the principled interests of all nations that it would be almost madness if relations should sink back into the former trough of mistrust and confrontation. This was said by the Soviet foreign minister in the interview given to the deputy chief editor of MAGYARORSZAG, Ferenc Varnai. Shevardnadze took part in the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers last week and it was then that he was interviewed. The Soviet foreign minister spoke about other issues of world political importance, and discussed the fact that processes in the Soviet Union and China have a common objective: the maximum exploitation of the possibilities of socialism. However, he added that both countries are acting in special circumstances.

Shevardnadze confirmed that the foundation of new thinking is the conclusion that universal human interests rank higher than class interests and thus the philosophy of peaceful coexistence also attains a different content. In his view, the new concepts about the community gain expression through the increasingly independent foreign policy initiatives of the socialist countries, because in the past unity was conceived as uniformity whereas today real unity presumes the multicolored nature of contributions to the joint cause.

Speaking about Hungarian-Soviet relations he said that the USSR is satisfied with the dynamism of these relations and highly assessed the confidential and comradely atmosphere which as developed between the leaders at the highest level. It was confirmed at the negotiations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Karoly Grosz that the efforts of the two parties are in harmony and the conditions for deepening cooperation have been created. At the same time we are aware, Shevardnadze went on, that serious difficulties have developed in our commercial and economic relations and we are making efforts jointly to seek out the reserves, the new forms although the greatest difficulties will be faced in the coming years. He described the opening of a Hungarian information center in Moscow and a Hungarology center in Ungvar as very significant. At the same time he admitted that the opening was delayed unjustifiably.

In Shevardnadze's opinion, the Soviet Union too would like to do away with the stationing of Soviet troops beyond its borders as soon as possible, and he said it is understandable that Hungarian public opinion is concerned by the reduction of Soviet armed forces and armaments stationed in Hungary. In Shevardnadze's view, the issue of the presence of Soviet troops in the individual states of the Warsaw Pact is interrelated only to the external conditions of guaranteeing security, and it is in the Soviet Union's interest that the military potential of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be reduced in Europe.

Negotiations on the reduction of conventional weapons can begin this year, and if all sides extend goodwill then results can be achieved within a short time, and within a year or two the first phase of the reduction of forces could be implemented. This would apply to the Soviet subdivisions stationed in Hungary as well, said the Soviet foreign minister in his interview in MAGYARORSZAG.

Further Reportage on Grosz Visit to Austria

Holds Vienna News Conference
LD0411155088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Excerpts] On the 2d day of his visit to Austria, Karoly Grosz, party general secretary and premier, and his host Franz Vranitzky, head of government, held a press conference. Peter Marvanyi reports.

[Marvanyi] [Passage omitted] Franz Vranitzky spoke about the fact that they are following the Hungarian reform endeavors with great interest in Vienna. On the bilateral talks, he said that Hungarian-Austrian relations face a particular situation. The Austrian side considers that economic cooperation must not be restricted to goods exchange, but emphasis must be laid on the financing of further joint enterprises, research, and developments.

All this is helped by the Hungarian laws which make it possible for joint enterprises to be founded more quickly.

At the talks, Franz Vranitzky continued, Austria assured Hungary that they would do everything for the successful organization of the Vienna-Budapest World Exhibition.

In connection with the Nagymaros investment, the Austrian chancellor made the offer that Vienna is willing to undertake with Hungary the planning and joint construction of modern water-purifying installations.

Beyond all this, Vranitzky and the Hungarian general secretary agreed that the frontier zones should be developed, and particularly their infrastructure.

In conclusion, Franz Vranitzky outlined how Austria envisages cooperation with the Common Market alongside the maintenance of perpetual neutrality.

Karoly Grosz, in his statement, said his exchange of opinions with Franz Vranitzky was forward-looking and successful. He emphasized that our bilateral relations are in the interest of both our peoples, and also give an example from the point of view of East-West relations.

After this, speaking about the concrete results of the talks, he emphasized:

[Begin Grosz recording] In the bilateral talks with our counterparts, significant agreements are also under preparation. The concept of further long-term cooperation is being drawn up.

I can tell you with pleasure that, in all the questions which came up during the course of our talks, we were in agreement. We evaluate highly the meeting yesterday which was arranged for us in the Chamber of Commerce, with leaders of Austrian economic, commercial, and financial life. From practising specialists, managers, and businessmen we received useful, valuable advice on the further development of co-operation. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] In the development of Austrian-Hungarian relations, the premier said that an important political factor was the further vast increase in tourism.

After this, he spoke about economic cooperation, mentioning that it is the developed forms which must first and foremost be given preference. From this point of view, he said the joint work of frontier administrative units, enterprises, and entrepreneurs is important.

Speaking about other areas of cooperation, Karoly Grosz said;

[Begin Grosz recording] We are in agreement that greater attention than hitherto must be devoted to the protection of our environment, and for the exploitation and development of our natural treasures. From this point of view, we consider of particular importance, the protection of the treasures of Lake Ferto and its environs, and the creation of better tourist conditions for the public.

On the Hungarian side, we have declared that we will continue the construction of the water barrage, and we count on complete adherence to the valid contracts. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] The premier also spoke about the fact that in the implementation of the reform program in Hungary, we are decidedly counting on the experiences of the Austrian economy.

Finally, turning to foreign politics, he evaluated highly the efforts of neutral Austria for the strengthening of international peace and security. He mentioned, as one of the best examples of this, the Vienna European follow-up conference, where the Hungarian and Austrian delegations worked together in an exemplary fashion.

After the statements, the journalists asked questions. Hungarian radio was represented by Gabor Bankuti.

[Begin recording] [Bankuti] A question to the chancellor, and a question to our premier. Mr Chancellor, in your opinion, what effect will the Austrian rapprochement to the EEC have on Hungary and Austrian-Hungarian relations? Will it strengthen or perhaps weaken them? And, I would like to ask our premier what is his reply to what was said by Austrian businessmen yesterday, that they are afraid of bringing their capital to us, they are afraid of investing in Hungary. They are still uncertain as to what will become of this money.

[Vranitzky, in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] We are not thinking of perhaps revising our relations with the EEC because we are bored and have nothing else to do, but because two-thirds of our foreign trade is conducted with these 12 countries. Also, it is a major part of our integrational political task to systematically organize this cooperation with the EEC. If Austria manages this, it would mean that its competitive capacity on the whole world market would be better, and its production possibilities would be better, and this would mean that our Hungarian friends and partners would also have better partners in commercial and economic relations.

I start from the premise that Austrian partners are only of interest to Hungary if they have a stronger position in the Western world too. [passage omitted]

[Grosz] I have experienced caution and restraint elsewhere too, not just here in Vienna. I completely understand businessmen. They know that Hungary's per capita debt stock is high, and that new political phenomena are enlivening Hungarian internal politics. Therefore, the question justifiably arises: Is the Hungarian Government capable of influencing economic and political processes in a planned way? I can say that they need not be afraid. Economic restructuring on a national scale inevitably is accompanied by burdens. But it also carries great opportunities. Those who join such a program of renewal in time will in the long term be able to hope for greater advantages from this.

Noted international financial institutions have stated that they do not see the Hungarian economy's capacity for survival as endangered. In addition, Hungarian laws offer guarantees to our business partners that, in the spirit of the laws, they may gain access at any time to their invested capital and to the capital annuity.

In our 40-year history we have never before offered such rich possibilities for economic cooperation as today. We consider it an important task to make our partners familiar with these possibilities. Thus, it was with great pleasure yesterday that I saw the Chamber of Commerce handing out information packages on the new Hungarian

company law. By the way, the complete company law will shortly be published in German. This is not intended as an exciting weekend read, but the experts will certainly be interested in this.

As regards the political processes, this search for diverse new paths in Hungary is decidedly progressive and forward-looking. The power system and social system is solid in Hungary.

Yesterday I proposed to the businessmen that they use Hungary as a learning ground where they can also learn about a few questions of conducting economic activity with the socialist world. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] The reporter from the Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG asked whether it concerns the Hungarian premier that much convertible currency is flowing out of the country, because Hungarian tourists buy abroad.

[Grosz] Show me a prime minister who would not like the money to be flowing in to him. In this year, so far, this has meant a $250 million extra expenditure for the Hungarian state economy. Even given this, we still considered afterwards that our decision was correct, and we think that we should have decided on it earlier. The disadvantage cannot be measured in money compared to the advantage brought by this cooperation and travel. We would really like to take some measures against this—primarily so that as many Austrian citizens as possible should visit Hungary. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] A reporter from a Swiss paper asked Karoly Grosz what it means to him to give up his office as premier in the near future. Does the whole government then resign?

[Begin Grosz recording] This is not the political practice in Hungary. Perhaps it will be. During the past year, the composition of the Hungarian Government has significantly changed. I do not see any reason for the government resigning. Naturally, the new premier has the right to choose his colleagues.

We declared this change, by the way, 5 months ago, at the end of May this year. There is nothing surprising in it, for it is an organic part of our fundamental concept that the party and state should be separated. So, this is not a change of political line, but it means a greater, more sensible, more rational division of work. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] The correspondent from Radio Free Europe asked whether it is conceivable that the Hungarian Government will halt the construction of the Bos-Nagymaros water barrage in the wake of a mass protest. Chancellor Vranitzky replied first, saying: We are not building power stations for the next 1 or 2 years, but for the future 1 of 2 decades. The future cannot be the burning of fossil fuels. The construction of the Bos-Nagymaros power station was an autonomous Hungarian decision, thus we are cooperating with our Hungarian friends in implementing our contractual obligations.

After Chancellor Vranitzky, Karoly Grosz answered the question.

[Begin Grosz recording] No, such a decision is not conceivable in Hungary, with regard to the fact that the decision-making forums in Hungary are primarily the parliament and the government. A few weeks ago, with an absolute majority and with 19 votes against the parliament acknowledged the government's report on the continuation of the construction. At the same time, we consider that opposing opinions, and even the expression of opposing opinions, are praiseworthy and useful. I do not believe in infallible governments, so governments must always pay attention to opposing opinions. At the same time, I would like to say that if we wish to decide the questions on the street then we must also call on those who support the construction of the power station to vote. I fear that this, at this moment, might (?increase) unpleasantness. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] Following this, the MAGYAR HIRLAP reporter posed two questions. One was to Chancellor Vranitzky, about the Austrian judgement on the Romanian regional settlement program.

The Austrian Federal Government and also the parliament registered a negative view in connection with the Romanian regional settlement, the chancellor said, adding that they would not change their standpoint either.

After this, Karoly Grosz answered a question from the MAGYAR HIRLAP reporter as to whether the conditions are improving for getting Hungarian products onto the Austrian market.

[Begin Grosz recording] I can answer, yes, but for this first and foremost, more, good quality, competitive Hungarian products are needed. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] The reporter from Austrian radio and television asked whether it was true that a kind of social democratic grouping had evolved within the MSZMP. Have there been any talks about this in Austria?

[Begin Grosz recording] As regards your question, in my view you do not see the processes underway in the Hungarian party realistically. It is not within the party that a social democratic endeavor is evolving, but the whole party takes from the experiences of international social democracy, it takes a great deal particularly from the experiences of the social democratic movements in Austria and the FRG, for we do not forget for a moment that the Hungarian workers' movement grew out of this root. [end recording]

[Marvanyi] With this, the press briefing given by the Hungarian and Austrian government heads ended.

Hosted by Waldheim at Luncheon

LD0411223388 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 4 (MTI)—Early Friday afternoon, Karoly Grosz and the members of his party visited Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. Following their brief exchange of views, the Austrian head of state hosted a lunch in honour of the Hungarian leader, at which toasts were delivered.

Meets With National Council's Gratz

LD0411223688 Budapest MTI in English 2157 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 4 (MTI)—On Friday afternoon, Karoly Grosz and his entourage met Leopold Gratz, first president of the National Council, together with representatives of the four parliamentary factions in the Austrian parliament. Mr Grosz described parliamentary relations between the two countries as a major element of political contact, and expressed the hope that, following the example of the foreign affairs committee, other bodies would also enter into relations.

Speaking about the Hungarian reform processes, the prime minister stressed the growing role of parliament in drafting laws and controlling the government. He said over the next 12 or 18 months, the government would be presenting nearly 30 important bills to the National Assembly. He attached immense importance to the work on modifying the Constitution and drawing up the new constitution, and mentioned the plan to replace the Presidential Council with a president of the Republic. Other concepts concern a two-chamber parliament where members of the lower house where representatives of various interest groups would have their seats.

During the discussions, ample scope was given to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage project. Mr Grosz repeatedly outlined the Hungarian position, and the Austrian party gave no statement to the effect that the Hungarian Government should consider halting work or invite a referendum on the subject.

Following the parliamentary meeting, Mr Grosz and Franz Vranitzky held a closing discussion of limited attendance. The Hungarian prime minister invited the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria to visit Hungary. The invitation was accepted.

In the evening, Mr Grosz dined in a typical Austrian restaurant as Mr Vranitzky's personal guest.

Receives Austrian Hungarians

LD0511180588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Excerpts] As we reported in past bulletins, Karoly Grosz, premier and MSZMP general secretary, is in Austria on an official visit. This morning at the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna he met representatives of Hungarians living in Austria. Our reporter in Vienna is Gabor Bankuti.

[Bankuti] The last day of Karoly Grosz' visit to Austria started this morning at 0930 at the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna, where he met representatives of Hungarians living in Austria. [passage omitted]

Here are a few excerpts from the conversation at the embassy:

[Begin Grosz recording] Ladies and gentlemen, I too would like to thank you heartily for accepting the invitation of the Hungarian Government and our ambassador, to have this meeting.

To start off the debate, the exchange of opinions, the conversation, I would like to say a few introductory thoughts, first and foremost, about our homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic.

In our judgement, these years mark the end of an era. The end of an era which has brought great results in the development of the country, the nation; but when the framework of the social, economic reserves of development have been exhausted. We wish to ensure the development of the Hungarian nation, the Hungarian People's Republic, with new political structural reforms, and with efforts to renew economic activity.

The reforms indicate new solutions. We are treading an unbeaten track; there is no model for us; there is no theoretical, conceptual point before us either. So, on the one hand we must now formulate, with the least possible risk and error, the intellectual program and path of advance. Also, daily worries must be handled; new issues that surface in life must be answered; and in the meantime, the development of the Hungarian economy must be directed on to a new track.

This change requires a new mentality, new behavior from all of us—from the Hungarian citizen and also from the leadership. For our efforts to be successful, we must face the lessons of the past 4 decades. All that which, from the vantage point of 4 decades, can be evaluated as valuable for preservation for the future must be handled accordingly. We must break with all that which does not or did not stand the criticism of 4 decades; and new solutions must be sought in their place.

The contours of this road which we envisage for ourselves today can be drawn with a few brushstrokes. Above all else, the national nature of our politics will strengthen in the coming year. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Discusses Reform Measures

LD0511220988 Budapest MTI in English 1859 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 5 (MTI)—On Saturday, Karoly Grosz met representatives of Hungarians living in Austria and Austrians of Hungarian descent, including those living in Burgenland.

The meeting, which took place at the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna, was opened by the Hungarian ambassador to Austria, Janos Nagy. In his introductory statement, Mr Grosz emphasized that an era was about to come to an end in Hungary. This era had brought about great achievements, but its socio-economic resources were nearly exhausted. Hungary wished to advance through new political reforms and economic renewal for which there was no model. To realize these targets, it was necessary to face the experiences of the past four decades, assess the results and break away from all those which had not stood the test of time.

Outlining the envisaged path, Mr Grosz underlined the importance of strengthening national traits and the establishment of a more democratic social structure. These endeavours required good international relations and a search for contacts with Hungarians scattered throughout the world.

Present-day Hungary had opened its gates to everyone. A law would soon ensure the opportunity to emigrate for those who wished to do so, Mr Grosz continued.

Then he answered the questions of the participants.

Lajos Seberenyi, president of the Hungarian Cultural Society of Burgenland and of the Hungarian Ethnic Group Committee, asked whether it was possible to speed up passport and customs control, and why Hungary was lacking a body in charge of the maintenance of contacts at state level with Hungarians living abroad.

Mr Grosz said that an overhaul of the technical conditions for border-crossing was to be completed in a year. The opening of two new border stations was being considered. As to the other question, Mr Grosz said that he had asked Secretary of State Imre Pozsgay to take charge of the official maintenance of contacts with ethnic minorities living in Hungary and Hungarians living abroad.

US banker Elmer Balogh, who has been engaged in consultancy to investment in Hungary for ten years, urged for enterprise to be encouraged, and criticized the excessive central syphoning.

In his answer, Mr Grosz underlined that, owing to the severe burden of Hungary's foreign debts, part of the revenues had to be centralized. If parliament's November session adopted the measure, economic units would operate in the 50 per cent tax bracket, on which a 12-13 per cent central syphoning would be imposed. These revenues would be put into a housing fund to be set up to alleviate Hungary's most pressing social problem. This syphoning, not be maintained in the long run: A 35-percent tax should be imposed in two or three years.

Mr Grosz underlined the need for introducing a reliable system of property evaluation meeting international requirements. To this end, a US company had been commissioned to monitor the property situation in the Hungarian economy, and work out norms on which an internationally-accepted inventory could be taken on Hungarian companies.

Karoly Pallavicini, descendant of an old aristocratic family, who emigrated in 1946, called for expedient compensation for the victims of the unlawful acts, adding that what he had in mind was not the return of landed properties, but compensation for the average person.

Mr Grosz said that there was no opportunity for an overall investigation into unlawful acts prior to 1956 because the relevant documents were missing. But in cases where documents were available, grievances must be alleviated with the utmost care and attention.

Regarding the amnesty for those who were convicted following the events of 1956, Mr Grosz said that the decision had been delayed not by political considerations, but by the fact that in several cases the form and content of the verdict was different, and a great many documents were destroyed after a certain period of time. This was why a uniform ruling had been chosen.

Erno Deak, general secretary of the Central Federation of Hungarian Associations and Societies in Austria, in a five-point statement, called for the reassessment of the events of 1956, the burial of those executed, more publicity for the Hungarian reform movement, the unconditional safeguarding of social pluralism, and a more active diplomatic stand in the interest of ethnic Hungarians, especially those living in Romania.

Mr Grosz replied that he felt that the fact that the federation could voice its stand was an advance, but he added that he did not agree with it. Hungary believed a scientific exploration of the events of 1956 was necessary, but a distinction must be made between those engaged in conscious activity against the system and those who only went astray. In the case of the latter, Hungary would revise its stand, but would not reassess 1956. The victims of the tragic event would soon be found a worthy resting place. This, however, did not mean political rehabilitation, but paying the last respects to the dead, the obligation of all systems. It was a tragedy

of life that the ruling under which the executed had to be placed in unmarked graves was signed by the then prime minister Imre Nagy, said Karoly Grosz, emphasizing that the identification of the remains of these victims was underway.

On the ethnic Hungarians living in Romania, Mr Grosz said that Hungary has no right to pursue a policy that aggravated the situation of the Hungarians living in Romania. As the security of Europe could not be threatened by national aspirations, the path of understanding had to be followed, and a constructive nationality policy set out. The fate of ethnic Hungarians in Transylvania could not be dissociated from the Romanian home policy, the improvement of which must result in the improvement of the situation of ethnic nationalities.

Karoly Grosz drew attention to the fact that in the world two governments had taken a stand on this issue: the Governments of Austria and the FRG. From other countries, only good wishes, communiques and letters of sympathy had been received. This showed that, for the time being, many people did not understand, or did not wish to understand, the problem or they did not want to endanger their own national endeavours in the interest of the constructive settlement of Hungarian-Romanian relations. This fact had to be faced. This was why Hungary's borders had been opened to those Hungarians living in Romania, despite this breaking international agreement. 12,000 residence permits had already been granted, and several thousand cases were impending. Today, not only Hungarians were applying for permits to settle in Hungary. This raised new problems that Hungary was not prepared for, said Karoly Grosz in conclusion.

Discusses Economy, Romanian Ties

LD0511190888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Karoly Grosz has announced in Vienna that a U.S. firm has been asked to survey the financial position of the entire Hungarian economy.

Meeting representatives of Hungarians living in Austria, it was in the building of the Hungarian Embassy in Vienna that he announced that the government has asked Minister of State Imre Pozsgay to accept the task of maintaining official links with the nationalities living within our frontiers and with the Hungarians living abroad.

Speaking about Hungarian enterprises, he said that they would like to lower the tax rate to 35 percent within 2 or 3 years. However, for the moment a plan is to be submitted to the National Assembly according to which economic organizations would have a tax rate of 50 percent. What is more, in the interest of improving the housing situation, the government recommends a further withdrawal of 12-13 percent in order to establish a housing fund.

The party general secretary and premier stated the intention to create a law soon ensuring the possibility of emigrating from the country.

On behalf of Hungarians living in Austria who were invited to the reception, Count Karoly Pallavicini urged compensation for the victims of the illegalities. He emphasized that he was not talking about the return of the large estates but of compensating the little people. Karoly Grosz replied that there was no scope for reexamining every case separately but where there were documents proving illegalities, greater attention would be given from now on to the past wrongs.

Ernoe Deak, one of the leading representatives of Hungarians living in Austria, urged that the Budapest government should reevaluate the events of 1956 and should give a decent burial to those who were executed. Karoly Grosz replied that we were not undertaking a reevaluation of 1956; however, we were ready to reexamine our evaluations of people who lost their way in those events. He confirmed that the people who lost their lives in the tragic events would receive a worthy resting place, even in cases where their families do not request it.

Karoly Grosz also spoke about the Hungarians of Transylvania, whose fate, in his opinion, must not be divorced from Romania's domestic policies. In order for the situation to improve, the fortunes of the Romanians and of the other nationalities must also improve.

Meets With Austrian Communist Chief

LD0511161588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] In Vienna, Karoly Grosz this morning held an exchange of views with the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, then met representatives of Hungarians and those of Hungarian descent living in Austria.

Visits Vienna City Hall

LD0511185388 Budapest MTI in English 1632 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 5 (MTI)—On Saturday [5 November], the last day of his visit to Austria, Karoly Grosz, HSWP [MSZMP] general secretary and prime minister, and his party visited Vienna City Hall. He was welcomed by Helmut Zilk, lord mayor of the Austrian capital.

In his short address, Mr Zilk said the development in relations between Hungary and Austria and those between the two capitals were proceeding nicely, and warmly welcomed the proposed joint organization of the World Expo which would mean a strengthening in bilateral contacts.

In reply, Mr Grosz underlined that the Hungarian Government was always trying to make it easier for citizens of different countries to get to know one another. He said

that it was important to speed up traffic between the two countries and capitals, but in the meantime, intellectual contacts should be intensified. Then Mr Grosz held informal talks with Mr Zilk and other leaders from the Austrian capital.

Departs Vienna 5 Nov

LD0511224988 Budapest MTI in English 2147 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Vienna, November 5 (MTI)—On Saturday afternoon, Karoly Grosz and his party were the guests of the leadership of the Austrian-Hungarian Society (OME) at the Collegium Hungaricum, Vienna's Hungarian cultural centre. Present at the event were Helmut Zilk, lord mayor of Vienna and one of the society's leaders, and Heinrich Neisser, minister of the office of the federal chancellor.

Fritz Marsch, president of OME, gave a briefing about the work of the society. He voiced his satisfaction that a sister organization of the society had recently been set up in Hungary under the name "Circle of Friends of Austria".

Mr Grosz thanked those present for the welcome, and on behalf of the Hungarian Government, for all that the society is doing in order to foster bilateral relations. He voiced his conviction that the worldwide historic transformation currently underway has helped and is helping to improve relations between Austria and Hungary. He recalled the recent Hungarian decision to eliminate the technical closing of the frontier, and emphasized the underlying message of the decision: Hungary considers this border not a separating line of the two world systems, but an element that connects them.

Following the programme, Mr Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister, and his party left Vienna and arrived in Budapest early in the evening.

Grosz Denies Resumption of 'Full' Israeli Ties

LD0711103388 Kuwait KUNA in English 0928 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA)—Leader of the Hungarian Communist Party, Premier Karoly Grosz Monday denied what Israeli prime minister said last September that full diplomatic ties will be restored between Tel Aviv and Budapest before the end of this year.

Grosz in an interview with Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS asserted that such a step will be achieved under some conditions, but the official did not clarify the nature of these conditions.

Hungary and Israel opened diplomatic interests sections in Tel Aviv and Budapest last September.

Central Committee's Fejh on Reforms, GOSR

LD0611231188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1740 GMT 6 Nov 88

["Greetings" by Gyorgy Fejh, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed television viewers and radio listeners, my dear compatriots, we are celebrating the 71st anniversary of an event of international historic significance: the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. We are recalling the day which opened a new era in world history. [passage omitted]

Esteemed listeners, in 1921, on the eve of the anniversary, Lenin wrote that the anniversary of the October Revolution will be celebrated most worthily if we concentrate our attention on the tasks at hand. There are changes of international historic significance again now under way in the Soviet Union. The revolutionary transformation began in April 1985, and it still dynamically continues, the target of which was set by the 27th CPSU Congress as the radical reform of social and economic relations, which in turn will create a qualitatively new socialist society. This policy is based on the recognition of the fact that the stagnation and precrisis situation which developed in the Soviet society and economy in the past decades can only be solved by comprehensive and profound reforms. Step by step, and with sometimes passionate clashes of opinions, there is a new kind of mentality and behavior pattern being born in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people realize more and more that time has run out for partial solutions and half measures. The spectrum of forces interested in extensive reforms and actively participating in them is widening more and more. More and more people recognize that perestroyka has no rational alternative, and that only a complete and extensive renewal can bring the desired results.

Esteemed listeners, the processes that have developed in the Soviet Union are providing significant impetus and valuable experiences to all socialist countries, including our own. In our country as well, the most important task is to radically renew our economy and raise it to the standard of the age, because it is only in this way that we have a chance of exceeding a medium level of development, of standing our ground in the sharpening economic competition among countries.

The main directions of the turnabout required for this were deterined by our party's national conference this May. It reached the conclusion that it is no longer possible to find an answer to the societal and economic crisis in the old way and within the old frameworks, that the traditional reserves of our development are exhausted. Consequently, there is a need for comprehensive, coordinated political, economic, and institutional reforms, reforms which reinforce each other, and together with them, for ideological and moral renewal.

As for the economy, in the long term we must improve our backward position. We must take consistent steps to develop the market for commodities, capital, and labor, and for the stimulation and enforcement of the change in the economic structure. We must simultaneously maintain the external and internal solvency of the economy, liquidate or financially reorganize unsuccessful enterprises, modernize those with prospects, and, in the meantime, maintain social tensions at a tolerable level.

These tasks require very considerable endeavors from all of us and do not promise easy years. There is a need to mobilize all our resources. However, it is especialy important to recognize and permit the development of the most valuable resource: human creativity.

In the Soviet Union and in our country as well, the reform of the system of political institutions is an organic part of the socioeconomic reform processes. The conditions for this are the democratic renewal of the party, the critical transcending of its present activities, organization, and system of direction and decisionmaking. This can ensure that the party becomes the shaper of the fundamental changes confronting society, the acknowledged leading force in society.

There is a need for a clearer division of labor and a more precise delineation of the relations of decisionmaking and responsibility between the party and the state organs, and popular representation and the social organizations for the effective functioning of the political system. This division of labor must be based on the recognition that the single-center, essentially monopolistic power structures are not only antidemocratic but also function at a low level of efficiency.

We must together find the effective institutional solutions of socialist pluralism, within whose framework the various political factors in society are present in mutual dependence, and we are endeavoring to develop relations for an equilibrium of power through coordinating their interests by way of compromises.

Regarding the relations between the state organs and the citizens, in the long term, we must find the most appropriate institutional forms to the practice of the power of the people. To put this differently, power exercised in the interest of the people must increasingly be transformed into power directly exercised by the people.

In the course of the further development of the state organization, it is an important endeavor of ours to consistently separate the three branches of state power, namely the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. In ensuring the constitutional functioning of the state machinery and in protecting and observing the rights of the citizens, we intend the judiciary organs to play a growing role. The establishment of a constitutional court and of public administration tribunals is on the agenda.

Esteemed listeners, the further centralization of the decisionmaking mechanism and the wide-ranging development of self-management and self-government are important elements of the reform of the system of political institutions. We also wish to improve the integration of social interests, and as the condition of achieving this, we wish to improve the possibilities of various social strata, groups, and local communities to realize their interests.

The party is endeavoring to develop the widest possible social consensus. It professes that in our public life there is a place for every organization, movement, and association that accepts our socialist system and honors the Constitution and the law. We are looking with interest and trust at every citizens' initiative that may be in the interests of socialism, which is responsible and constructive. It is on the basis of these considerations that the laws on the rights of assembly and association, on the freedom of religion and conscience, on trade unions, on nationalities, and on referenda will be submitted in the near future to the National Assembly.

We are living in a period of difficult decisions and great transformations. Socialism has arrived at a developmental turning point, even on a worldwide scale. A great many things are being transformed and reevaluated. The birth of the new necessarily involves pain and the loss of illusion as well, and at times it requires personal sacrifices. However, it also carries within itself the excitement and joy of renewal, the search for the right path, and choice. We have to learn to live with the natural conflicts of development. At the same time, we must grasp the historic possibility which the creation of harmony between reform and democracy creates for us.

On the anniversary of Great October, on this festive day of progressive humanity, and despite all our difficulties, we can optimistically look toward the future. A good reason for this is due to the process of renewal underway in the Soviet Union and in other countries of the socialist world, including our country. On the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian Communists, and our entire people, I respectfully greet the Soviet Communist Party and the peoples of the Soviet Union. I wish them with all my heart progress with an unbroken impetus along the path determined by the revolution, and new successes in the construction of their country. In the words of Mikhail Gorbachev: Let them create more socialism and more democracy.

Briefing on Council of Ministers Meeting

LD0411215788 Budapest MTI in English 2034 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)—A run-down on Friday's session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers was given to journalists by Zsolt Bajnok, editor-in-chief

of the government daily "MAGYAR HIRLAP". Mr Bajnok replaced the government spokesman who is currently in Austria in Karoly Grosz' entourage.

At the session, presided over by Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy, the government approved, after sharp debate, the scheme of subsidy reduction which is to be submitted to the next session of the National Assembly. Attila Madarassy, under-secretary of state at the Ministry for Finance, said that at present production was subsidized to the tune of 130,000 million forints, and this sum was to be reduced to 40,000 million over the next four years. In 1989, the central subsidy granted to various economic sectors would be cut by 29,000 million forints. Production subsidies would decrease by 27,000 million and consumption by 2,000 million. The under-secretary of state mentioned that subsidies for mining would be cut by 5,000 million forints and for agricultural production by 9,000 million.

In reaction to the closure of places of work that is likely to follow the reduction of subsidies and economic restructuring, unemployment benefit will be introduced as of January 1, and the employment fund raised from 1,200 million forints to 2,400 million. The spokesman added that the effect on consumers of curtailed subsidies would be countered wherever possible.

Mr Bajnok announced that the government had set up an inter-ministerial committee, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy, to facilitate the formation of joint companies. Another inter-ministerial committee is responsible for promoting the internationally-renowned therapy for physically handicapped children. To this end, it was decided at the Friday session to set up an international Peto society and expand the conductors' college of the Peto Institute for conductive education of the motor disabled.

In reply to a question, the spokesman said that more than 10 US delegations had visited Hungary since Mr Grosz' trip to the United States. Cooperation links had intensified, for example, with Occidental Petroleum which participates in hydrocarbon prospecting in Hungary. The Bechtel Corporation is drawing up an effect study on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system. Government Commissioner Laszlo Kapolyi is in charge of improving Hungarian-US relations in computer engineering, telephony and tourism.

In connection with the performance of Hungarian athletes in Seoul, Gabor Deak, president of the State Office for Youth and Sports, pointed out at the session that the doping affair of the two weight-lifters disqualified in Seoul was being investigated, but the responsible people had not yet been found. Another expert committee had been set up to work out proposals for preventing the use of drugs and to draft a legal ban on the subject, he said.

Brno Papers Report Demonstration in Brno

LD0311093688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Brno—There was a demonstration last week in this Czechoslovak city, according to yesterday's issues of the Brno newspapers. On the anniversary of the country's independence, a few hundred young people marched in the streets proclaiming slogans against the regime. The police broke up the demonstration; 39 people were detained, and it is intended to call 20 of them to account.

Last week, in Prague, 87 people were arrested from among 5,000 demonstrators.

Nyers Comments on Creation of Multiparty System

LD0611150788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] At the New March Front debate in Budapest yesterday [5 Nov], speakers called for creating democratic socialism with a significant increase in the role of the parliament. The speakers, who included Szilard Ujhelyi, chairman of the movement; Rezsoe Nyers, member of the Politburo; Csaba Gombar, a sociologist; and Mihaly Bihari, a political scientist, delineated the possibility for a new social consensus on the basis of such a coalition in which in the other future political parties will have to be allocated a role. Rezsoe Nyers said the creation of a multiparty system is not a question of permission but rather mental acceptance [tudomasulvetel]. In any case, this issue must be studied impartially.

Former Security Officer Denies Using 'Torture'

LD0311125688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 3 Nov 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Who are you, Vladimir Farkas, the title of the MAGYAR NEMZET article asks. The former officer, who for 10 years served in the notorious state Security Authority [allamvedelmi hatosag], replied to questions at the invitation of university students from Szeged. He virtually disassociates himself from everything. He alleges that the Rajk affair was directed from Moscow, because the AVO [State Security Organization] so to speak, would not have been able to contrive such an affair. He denies that he himself might have tortured Janos Kadar, but he did not neglect to launch legal proceedings against [word indistinct], who had information on this which appears to be verified.

Vladimir Farkas points to Rakosi, to Gobor Peter [former head of police and State Security Organization] or to the Soviet investigating officers when there is talk of torture, arrests, beatings to death. He says that he is

only a scapegoat, and he is not willing to divulge the names of those directing the show trials at that time, who are still unknown at present, I read in MAGYAR NEMZET.

Ways To Cut State Expenditures Noted

LD0311152288 Budapest MTI in English 1324 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 3, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS]—According to current calculations, budget expenditures are to exceed incomes by 60 billion forints (USD 1.1 billion) next year unless effective measures are taken to contain the tendency. Last year central budget deficit was 25 billion forints (USD 729 million), while this year's deficit is expected to be 18 billion forints.

The financial government is considering a 40 billion-forint (USD 741 million) programme to cut expenditures and boost incomes. Its details are being worked out by an expert group now.

One way to achieve this is to sell state property worth between 5 and 10 billion forints (USD 93-185 million), party through reprivatization.

About 60 per cent of the shares of the five major commercial banks set up to years ago are owned by the Ministry of Finance. Next year several billion forints worth of commercial bank shares are likely to be traded but the controlling block of shares will be owned by the state.

State-owned small catering and service establishments will also be sold along with state-owned buildings and resorts.

A four-year programme is being elaborated for the reduction of state subsidies to cut budget expenditures.

The programme foresees the slashing of the present 215 billion forint production and consumer subsidies to 82 billion forints by 1993. By cutting state subsidies, budget expenditure can be reduced between 20 and 25 billion forints next year.

Due to the rise of money market interest rates the financing of easy-term home building loans would place a burden of 45 billion forints on the central budget next year. Easy-term loans for individuals now total 290 billion forints. The central budget finances the difference between the 18 per cent interest rate on the money market and the 3 per cent easy-term home building loans. From January onward, such easy-term home building loans will not be possible to be drawn by individuals.

Home building will be supported through other means such as welfare support, the details of which have not yet been clarified. Plans are underway to set up a home building support fund to finance the difference in interest rate gap.

The fund, which is planned to be 45 billion forints, would be made up one third by central budget contribution, another third by commercial bank deposits drawn into home building financing and the last third by company contributions. Companies will be forced to pay contributions to the fund according to their wages spending or profits.

Budget expenditures this year are expected to be around 693 billion forints.

Social Insurance To Be Apart From State Budget

LD0411113388 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Budapest, November 4, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—As from next January the system of social insurance is to be separated from the state budget in Hungary.

As from early next year social insurance institutions will have to be self-sufficient from contributions by companies, individuals and government subsidies. When in the future the revenues of social insurance institutions exceed their expenditure, they are to enter money market operations to increase their earnings.

This year the expenditures of the social insurance institutions are to markedly exceed their incomes. Their expenditure is to reach 207.7 billion forints (USD 3.85 billion), while their revenues only 196.2 billion forints (USD 3.63 billion). At present this places a burden of 11.5 billion forints (USD 212 million) on the state budget which already has a deficit.

In earlier years the balance of social insurance tended to show a surplus. the surplus in 1985 was 3 billion forints (USD 75 million), in 1986, 6.5 billion forints (USD 144 million), and in 1987, 3 billion forints (USD 62.5 million). Since then, however, price rises have increased expenditure on pensions and the health service, while revenues have failed to keep up.

In order to transform social insurance into a self-sufficient system, its revenues will have to be increased. The government had intended to raise the companies' and entrepreneurs' social security contributions, but that

could not take place owing to the protest of representational bodies. Consequently, the government's economic planning commission deleted it from its agenda.

As from January social insurance contributions payable by companies and entreprenurs are to be around 40 to 45 per cent of the gross pay bill, and are to be uniform for all kinds of business organizations. (At present it is 40 per cent of the gross pay bill.)

The increase in the social insurance contributions payable by small-scale agricultural producers and private entrepreneurs is to be effected in two stages. The package of recommended changes is to be finalized by parliament's November session.

Then the finance minister is expected to submit for approval the bill on corporate tax along with the proposed changes in social insurance contributions.

More Reaction to Gdansk Shipyard Closure

Walesa Warns National Strike

LD0611210088 Hamburg DPA in German 2029 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Excerpts], (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity announced today that he will call a "strike alert" in the whole country if the government does not reverse its decision to close the Lenin shipyard by Tuesday. After a church service in the St Brygida Church in Gdansk Walesa said, according to Solidarity circles, that if the government does not overturn its decision by the Tuesday after that—by 15 November—he would call for the implementation of the "strike alert"—that means a national walkout.

Walesa said that closing the shipyard has no economic justification and added: "Mr Rakowski, we shall win." Poland does not need any strikes. But if nothing changes before Tuesday, he will have no other choice. [passage omitted]

It was reported in Warsaw today that the leadership committee of Solidarity has also demanded on Saturday that the decision on the shipyard be reversed. One announcement says "it was an act of revenge". Solidarity will defend the shipyard "with strikes as well."

Daily Cited on Walesa 'Ultimatum'

LD0711134688 Warsaw PAP in English 1149 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 7—Commenting on Lech Walesa's ultimatum to the authorities made last Sunday. The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU writes in part:

'It has become an annoying ritual that following Sunday mass, political rallies are held in the courtyard of St. Brigida's Church in Gdansk. Such was the case also yesterday. 'No one is suprised any more that in the company of western broadcast crews and reporters, sharp words and accusations against the authorities are uttered there. Nonetheless, this courtyard has been rarly used to forward ultimatums. And such was exactly the case when Mr. Walesa stated, among other things:

'...As was announced at the first rally in the Gdansk shipyard which was held several days ago, another rally will be held this coming Tuesday, November 8. If by that time I do not have concrete signals and assurances from the government on talks and the fate of the Gdansk shipyard, I will announce strike alert for all of Poland. If by next Tuesday, Nov. 15 there are no concrete proposals and the situation does not change, I will call for an execution of the strike alert. We do not want strikes and reach for them in the last resort. They are nonetheless better than a lack of reforms, their continuous delayment and torpedoing...'

'At a time when concrete decisions are being made regarding precisely reforms, when the consolidation plan is plan of initiatives and enterprises for everyone, Lech Walesa has another plan: strike alert and strikes.

"We have already had this. The country does not need strike amok but agreement. It needs 'round table' talks and a future council of national agreement and not a society of general strike.'

'In the past the authorities were accused of using repression when they lacked arguments. Today—when Lech Walesa lacks arguments—he is loading the strike cannon,' the paper wrote.

Pope Expresses Concern

LD0511163288 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Friday evening, the Holy Father received a group of several hundred pilgrims from Poland from various parts of the country, including the coast and Gdansk Diocese. [passage omitted]

[Begin Pope John Paul II recording] I cordially greet all my fellow countrymen on this day, a special day to me, and particularly the Gdansk milieu. We again have reasons to be concerned about the Gdansk milieu, particularly about the Gdansk shipyard. We have always tried to be in solidarity with "Solidarity," and in this moment we also express this solidarity. [applause]

These words are accompanied by everyday prayer. All those who are interested and all my fellow countrymen in the homeland should know about this. [end recording]

[Announcer] This was an improvised speech delivered by the Holy Father yesterday to Polish prilgrims he received in a special audience in the Vatican.

Liquidation 'Painful' But 'Needed'

LD0311150788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] [Announcer] Putting the economy in order, difficult but necessary decisions concerning the liquidation of bankrupt enterprises are the subject of the day. and not only on the coast.

[Unidentified Reporter] Andrzej Dubaj, in the article 'Difficult Road to Positive Effect' in DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, investigated the liquidation of the shipyard. Not without justification, he states, the substance and the justification of the decision to liquidate must be viewed coolly, without emotion and sentiment. On the other hand, the youngest shipyard workers connected with underground plotting, who were deaf to arguments in May and August that strikes would give a final blow to the shipyard, will surely find the decision to liquidate to be government retaliation. The oldest and most merited

workers are in a different situation. They gave the firm their health and now, no longer in the best of health, they are dependent for care and help.

It is also true, Andrzej Dubaj writes, that a growing number of aktivs and workers have recently involved themselves in the reconstruction of the enterprise. They began creating a large-scale program of technological, technical, and economic reorganization. There was a lot to be done, because in the seventies the shipyard was expanded not according to the capabilities of the country's economy but according to the ambitions of cadres directing the shipbuilding industry. The spectacular crash—the unsuccessful construction of the superferry for the Swedish shipowners, where the project not only exceeded the capabilities of the shipyard, but the whole infrastructure—was bound to happen. It also came to the point that the cooperating enterprises began ruling the shipyard. In 1988 Z40 million was deducted from the profits to reward the cooperating enterprises because a paradoxical situation emerged: The shipyard worked not according to the technological order, but according to the cooperating one.

The author of the article adds that in such a way the shipyard, able to build more than 25 ships, built only 10 or 11, and the cost of maintaining large, unproductive assets must be included in them. Only against this background can it be seen that management is the art of performing the possible. From such calculations ensued the shipyard's plan to liquidate numerous sections. According to Dubaj, such is the basis for the government's painful but necessary decision.

Liquidation Plans Progress

LD0611210188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] The liquidation and disposal of the production assets of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard is still arousing great social interest. No wonder, because it is a new phenomenon in the Polish economy. After all, this process will prompt further actions for industrial reconstruction. The decision to liquidate the Siechnice Foundry, which is an outdated and enviromentally damaging enterprise necessary for the shipyard's chain of production, is already known. The minister of industry announced that the premier had been notified of further similar proposals to liquidate. The process of liquidation itself cannot be linked to the primitive notion of plowing up the area of an enterprise.

Czeslaw Tolwinski, the director of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard—who will hold this post until the end of the month, because as of 1 December the plenipotentiary of the minister of industry for the liquidation and disposal of the fixed assets of the shipyard will begin work—thinks that many different enterprises and firms will be established on the site of the enterprise. It is possible that one of them will be a shipyard with a different organizational structure, as a small enterprise capable of reacting quickly to changes in demand in the shipping market.

Starting next week, according to the announcement of Director Czeslaw Tolwinski, ideas for the utilization of the shipyard's assets will be collected from the workforce. This will give its present administrators a chance to indicate the optimal solutions.

Council Hears 'Justifications'

LD0611155288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Excerpt] It is imperative to start the roundtable talks as soon as possible and to remove the obstacles delaying those talks, according to a statement made during the second part of the president of the Council of State's consultative meeting devoted to the situation in Poland. In this part of the meeting Stanislaw Ciosek, the general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), and Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek, who familiarized the council with the intentions connected with the restructurizing of the Polish economy, against this background presented the economic justifications for the decision to close the Gdansk shipyard.

The consultative council supported the continuation of the social dialogue, which has been widely taken up, aimed at maintaining the high rate of change in Poland on the political, economic, and social planes. It was emphasized that the place for such dialogue ought to be not only the roundtable but at many local fora throughout Poland. [passage omitted]

Jaruzelski: Roundtable Talks Should Begin

LD0611094188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] After a 13-hour meeting, the meeting of the president of the Council of State's Consultative Council ended after midnight. Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired the meeting. The international conditions for Polish foreign policy were discussed and the current socio-political situation in Poland was assessed. The council's members emphasized with satisfaction the activity of Poland in European politics, both in bilateral relations and by its active participation in the CSCE process.

After analyzing the current political and economic situation in Poland, the Consultative Council expressed the view that it is necessary to start the roundtable talks as quickly as possible as well as to remove the obstacles which are delaying the talks. It was stated that such talks are necessary not only for the authorities and not only for the opposition, but above all Poland needs them.

Rakowski Closes Siechnice Foundry

LD0411191888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] In accordance with the voivodship people's council resolution, on Wroclaw inhabitants' demands, and on Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek's recommendation, Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has decided to close the Huta Siechnice foundry. The decision, which was long awaited by Wroclaw inhabitants, was signed today with the premier's authorization by Deputy Premier Ireneusz Sekula, chairman of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee.

The Siechnice foundry is located 12 kms southeast of Wroclaw. This enterprise produces annually around 21,000 tonnes of ferrochrome. This is an indispensible raw material for the production of high quality steel.

Huta Siechnice is an out of date enterprise and thereby very onerous for the natural environment and for the workforce itself. The environmental onerousness of Huta Siechnice rests primarily on exceeding the permissable norms for fall-out emission. The enterprise does not possess fall-out prevention equipment and emits over 2,000 tonnes of fall-out anually, containing 10 to 16 percent of heavy metals, including in this percentage about 10 percent chrome. The emitted gasses also contain sulphur dioxide, nitrogen monoxide, carbon monoxide, and other harmful substances. Also relevant is the fact that the foundry is located in the intermediate protection zone [posrednia strefa ochronna] for the Wroclaw water intake, and is thus a potential water pollutant.

The liquidation process for Huta-Siechnice will last until 1991. During this period production will gradually be reduced and employment will be limited. Workers will receive offers of employment according to their qualifications and earnings level. Simultaneously with the liquidation process, planning work on constructing a new foundry producing ferrochrome in accordance with environmental prerequisites will be continued.

In commencing the liquidation process for Huta Siechnice, the only producer of ferrochrome, the government was directed by the public's unambiguous views. That is why this decision was taken despite the knowledge that it will necessitate costly hard currency imports until a new foundry is built. These imports will be at the expense of other economic needs or those of the populace. The decision to end the long-lasting discussions about Huta Siechnice demonstrates the decisive implementation of one of the government's policy priorities—the protection of the environment—presented in Premier Rakowski's programmatic speech.

Legnica Foundry Workers Issue Demands Package

LD0411174688 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Report from Legnica by Andrzej Wawelczyk]

[Text] On 21 October the workers of the Glogow copper foundry gathered during the morning break for a short meeting during which they demanded wage increases of Z20,000 each. Foundry director Jan Bisztyga, who attended the meeting, was presented with an ultimatum to implement the demand within 1 week. The enterprise trade union organization joined in efforts to resolve the conflict but no agreement was reached because the management offered only about Z15,000. Activists of the illegal Solidarity also joined in the action.

On 28 October, also during the morning meal break, another meeting was held at which the workers handed the foundry director a package of demands relating to wage increases, improved working conditions, protection of the environment, internal enterprise problems, and also recognition of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity. The implementation deadline was postponed for a week. The deadline was passed today, but today in the foundry work proceeded as normal. There were no breaks in work or incidents, and planned talks even took place. This does not mean at all that the workforce has backed off from all of its demands—only the demand for the registration of Solidarity was waived because this matter cannot be decided by the director of an industrial firm.

After initial discussions with the foundry management, taking account of the 3-day break associated with the All Souls Day, the workers decided to again postpone the deadline until next Tuesday, 8 November.

I spoke with the managing director of the Glogow foundry, Jan Bisztyga, today. In his opinion an agreement is possible both on the question of wage increases and on many other matters. He said that the most difficult demand to implement will be to liquidate the foundry's effect on the environment within the next 3 years. One of the workers' demands says that if this does not happen it will be appropriate to close the enterprise.

Rakowski Decree Abolishes Mining Guilds

LD0611180788 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—Acting on the suggestion of Industry Minister Mieczyslaw Wilczek, Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has decided to simplify the structure of enterprises which form the hard coal community, the Government Press Office reported.

The premier's decree, aside from practically eliminating the mining guilds, will cause considerable changes in the functions of the enterprises and plants covered by the decision. The 8 guilds will be replaced by 5 enterprises concerned with strictly production and technical matters, where employment will fall by 40 percent (as the earlier communique on employment cuts in the mining administration had signalled).

Powers concerning, among others, personnel, socio-living conditions matters, organizational progress, rationalization and innovation as well as professional training will be now vested in the mines. Worker self-managements will be permitted to form in mines and enterprises of the hard coal community.

As a result of the simplification of structures, the managements of 5 enterprises and 9 auxiliary plants will be done away with which signifies a drop in the office staff by nearly a thousand posts. The demand for labour in the Katowice Voivodship makes it possible to offer the dismissed employees job offers in line with their qualifications.

The premier's decision which expands the scope of economic reform is intended to enhance the economic efficiency and effectiveness of management in the hard coal industry. The new structures will facilitate the introduction of an economic-financial system permitting a departure from subsidies for mines, rendering coal prices realistic and simplifying the wage system in mining.

Including the relevant foreign trade enterprises into the structure of the community will have significant results. This will make it possible to link trade in coal in Poland with its export and contribute to an improvement of machine and equipment supplies for the community's enterprises. This will also increase the competitiveness of Polish enterprises exporting mining machines and equipment and rendering service in the field of technical know-how and turn-key mining construction projects abroad.

Baka on 'Problems of Introducing Reforms'

LD0511014588 Warsaw PAP in English 0113 GMT 5 Nov 88

["Baka on Problems of Introducing Reforms"—PAP headline]

[Text] Katowice, Nov 4—The party cannot depart from the idea of national agreement and is ready for dialogue with constructive opposition forces acting according to the constitutional rules recognizing the supreme rights of our country, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Wladyslaw Baka told a meeting here Friday [4 November].

He accentuated this stance of the party while answering the questions concerning the round table talks and prospects for national agreement asked by leading social, political and economic activists of the Katowice Voivodship.

The meeting was held on the eve of the plenary session prepared by the Katowice Voivodship party organization to make an analysis of that region's economy in the process of reforms.

PRON, OPZZ Receive Association Law Draft

LD0411192388 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4—The National Council of PRON, the OPZZ trade union alliance and various organizations and associations active in different socio-professional milieus have already received a new draft law on associations for consultation.

After the "RZECZPOSPOLITA" daily published the bill along with variants of some of its regulations, its editorial office organized a consultation centre. Prof. Wieslaw Chrzanowski of the Catholic University of Lublin today answered telephone calls at the paper's office from readers who put questions and forwarded suggestions. Chrzanowski represented the church side in the team which prepared the draft law. The calls concerned the legal status of religious unions in light of the bill.

The consultations will last till November 30 and their results will be summed up during a meeting of the government socio-political committee which is planned to take place in the first days of December.

More on Visit of British Prime Minister Thatcher

Speaks at Warsaw Dinner

LD0411004988 Warsaw PAP in English 2237 GMT 3 Nov 88

["Margaret Thatcher's Speech at Dinner"—PAP headline; dinner held in Warsaw on 3 November]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—

Significance of the Visit

Earlier today I laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. Tomorrow you and I, General Jaruzelski, will together lay a wreath at the great monument at Westerplatte, where the first shots of the Second World War were fired.

Many of the names on those monuments—Narvik, Tubruq, Monte Cassino and many others—stir particular memories in Britain. Memories of British and Polish lives lost. Memories of comradeship. Memories of heroic deeds.

They remind us how, after Nazi Germany's attack on Poland, Britain went to war for freedom, for Poland and for Europe.

Both our countries were in that war in Europe from the earliest days until the last.

It was a war in which one million Britons lost their lives: in which at least six million people in Poland lost their lives.

The Polish Government came to London to continue the fight for freedom.

One pilot in eight fighting in the Battle of Britain in 1940 was Polish—and, like the British pilots alongside whom they fought, they bore heavy casualties.

We remember, too, the desperate courage of the Warsaw Uprising, against overwhelming odds: and the heroism displayed by British and allied pilots who risked—and often lost—their lives to drop them supplies.

On Remembrance Sunday, in just over a week's time, representatives from the Polish Home Army will once again march proudly alongside their British comrades-in-arms at the Cenotaph in London, in an act of remembrance for all those who gave their lives.

Nothing can create a stronger bond between peoples than shared experiences such as these.

Now, nearly fifty years since Britain gave its historic pledge to fight if Poland was attacked, it is with a profound sense of history, and a deep wish that neither of our countries should ever again have to suffer the agonies of war, that I pay this first ever visit by a British prime minister to Poland.

The Links Between Britain and Poland

Of course the links between Britain and Poland started long before the Second World War.

Two of the more colourful characters in British history—King Canute and Bonnie Prince Charlie—were half Polish.

For two hundred years there was a large English—and even larger Scottish—population in Gdansk.

The first steam-powered factory in Poland was set up with British help and produced pianos—one of which was owned by Chopin.

Our histories have intermingled in curious ways over many centuries. And I hope that we can recreate those varied contacts in the new climate in Europe today.

Tribute to Poland's Historic Achievements

Britain is proud of its history as a nation. So is Poland—and with good reason.

In the mid-sixteenth century, you were Europe's largest state.

Through all the despair of partition and even of dismemberment, you kept alive your national spirit.

I recall the moving story of Pope John Paul II, on a visit to Poland in 1980. He took a little girl in his arms and asked her where Poland was. When she looked bewildered, he placed his hand gently over her heart and said;: "Poland is here".

The names of your great leaders—King Casimir, Jan Sobieski, Tadeusz Kosciuszko—shine out from the pages of Europe's history.

We think of Poland's remarkable contribution to science with Copernicus, to literature with Joseph Conrad and Czeslaw Milosz, to music through such great names as Chopin, Padereswki, and Rubinstein: all of world renown.

One thinks, too, of the unbreakable spirit of the Polish people as they set about rebuilding Warsaw to its former glory from the ashes and devastation of the Second World War.

From this past, two lessons stand out:

Poland's irrepressible sense of nationhood, which has survived through centuries of turmoil to regain a national home,

And, at the same time, Poland's indisputable place in the mainstream of Europe and its affairs.

Poland's Place in Europe

For us, Warsaw, Prague and Budapest are just as much great European cities as London, Paris and Rome. Your roots lie as deep in the soil and the history of Europe as do ours.

President Gorbachev has spoken of building a common European house. But the only wall so far erected is the Berlin Wall, which divides and separates. As so often when one wants to build a new house, you have to start by knocking a few walls down.

We want to see the barriers which have divided Europe for the last 40 years dismantled, so that Poland and other East European countries can once again share fully in Europe's culture, Europe's freedom and Europe's justice—treasures which sprang from Christendom, were developed through a rule of law and found their expression in democracy.

The Need for Improved Contacts

So you will find in Britain and Europe a great readiness for more contacts of every sort, together with a wish to see the peoples of Eastern Europe play a much fuller part in the life of Europe as a whole.

That is why we are keen to expand the economic and trade links between the countries of the European community and of Eastern Europe.

That is why we welcome the bold and courageous reforms being undertaken by President Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, and earnestly hope that he will succeed.

You yourself have described it, General Jaruzelski, as "a historic current of change" and I share that view.

You will recall the words of Burtus in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,

which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,

omitted, all the voyage of their life

is bound in shallows and in miseries.

on such a full sea are we now afloat,

and we must take the current when it serves,

or lose our ventures."

The Prospects for East-West Relations

General Jaruzelski, we must take that tide at the flood and not lose our ventures. But we need real changes if our hopes are to be realised, changes which go to the root cause of the hostility and confrontation which has fractured Europe since the Second World War.

We hope that very soon agreement will be reached at the meeting in Vienna which will allow talks on conventional security in Europe to begin. That will enable us to tackle the substantial imbalance of conventional forces which is heavily in favour of the Warsaw Pact. For those talks to succeed, we shall need to be frank with each other, frank about the numbers of troops and weapons on each side—a frankness which was never achieved by the Warsaw Pact in the earlier and unsuccessful talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.

We also need to remove from Europe—from the world indeed—the threat of chemical weapons, in which the Warsaw Pact countries have a vast preponderance.

Above all, we need to see that the basic human rights enshrined in the Helsinki accords—signed by 35 nations including all the Warsaw Pact countries and the countries of the NATO alliance—are genuinely and fully respected.

When contemplating closer relations with other countries, we judge them by how they treat their own citizens. We shall not reach the trust and confidence we need for full-hearted co-operation.

—until those rights are entrenched and observed as part of the way of life of the countries of Eastern Europe and of the Soviet Union,

—until all enjoy freedom under the law, a law which applies not only to those who are governed but to those who govern as well.

It is both a moral and a practical matter.

In modern societies, success depends on openness and free discussion. Suppress those things, and you are unable to respond to the need for change. We in the West could never have achieved our great technological advance without them.

Hopes for Poland

Change has been very much the theme of my talks with you today, General Jaruzelski, and with Prime Minister Rakowski. Tomorrow I shall have the opportunity to hear the views of Solidarity and its leaders as well.

Reform is never easy or free from painful consequences. But we have to ask ourselves: What would be the cost of failing to carry through change and reform? Would not the consequences be even more painful and more prolonged?

In a smaller way, we faced this problem in Britain in 1979. But the British people rejected the path of economic decline. They knew that the problems would not go away merely because we refused to face them.

People are prepared to endure hardship and difficulty when they believe that the result will be a better life for them and their children, when they know that they are fully involved in decisions, and when they are convinced that what they are doing is right.

We in Britain now have one of the fastest growing and most successful economies in Europe because we were prepared to face up to difficult choices and to take hard decisions.

You have told me today about your plans for economic reform: that you want to remove the restrictions which restrain individual and collective initiative, that you want to offer greater incentives, that you want to reduce interference from bureaucracy.

That is good news. But one of the lessons of the world since 1945 is that greater prosperity comes to those nations which have greater freedom—to the United States, to Western Europe and to Japan.

Experience teaches us that you will only achieve higher growth, only release enterprise, only spur people to greater effort, only obtain their full-hearted commitment to reform, when people have the dignity and enjoyment of personal and political liberty. Then they have freedom of expression, freedom of association, the right to form free and independent trade unions and fulfilment of all the other obligations of the Helsinki accords.

But experience also teaches us that freeom incurs responsibility. responsibility:

—to greater effort,

—to accept the hardships and dislocation which inevitably go with far-reaching change,

—to make the commitment necessary to restore the nation's prosperity.

Freedom and responsibility go hand in hand. Those who seek the one must be prepared to offer the other.

That is why it is so vital there should be a real dialogue with representatives of all sections of society, including Solidarity.

People have to be involved in decisions about the way forward. They must have freedom to choose. The chances are that they will then make the right choices.

Only the government and people of Poland herself can provide the commitment, resolve and perseverance to break through to success.

But when that happens, when that great day comes, you will find your friends ready, not just to stand and cheer, but to help in practical ways:

by supporting a programme with the IMF, by offering credits,
by rescheduling debts,
by encouraging investment,
by establishing joint ventures,
and by increasing contacts of every sort between our governments and peoples.

Conclusion

General Jaruzelski, Prime Minister Rakowski. Britain cares deeply about Poland and its people. We passionately want you to succeed.

We know the glories as well as the tragedies of your past.

We welcome among us many of your fellow countrymen and are deeply grateful for their contribution to our national life.

We admire the indomitable spirit of the Polish people.

I thank you for inviting me to make this visit, for the warm reception which I have been given and for the excellent programme which has been arranged.

I ask you to join me in raising your glasses to the future, to peace, prosperity and fulfilment for the Polish people and to the friendship between our two countries.

Arrives in Gdansk

LD0411142988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] At about 0930 a plane carrying UK Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher landed at Gdansk Rebiechowo Airport. Straight from the airport the Prime Minister, accompanied by her entourage and representatives of the Gdansk authorities, proceeded to Westerplatte, where she placed flowers at the monument and visited the place where World War II started.

Next, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher went to the city center, visited the Gdansk old town, and walked from the Green Gate to the main town hall in the Dlugi Targ street. At the town hall the Prime Minister was greeted by the Gdansk mayor at an official welcoming ceremony. Mrs Thatcher visited the town hall rooms and acquainted herself with the history and rebuilding of the town hall. As you are listening to us, ladies and gentlemen, the meeting in the main town hall in Gdansk is coming to an end.

In 15 minutes or so, the agenda envisages the placing of flowers by the Prime Minister at the monument to the shipyard workers. Afterwards, the private part of Mrs Thatcher's in Gdansk will start.

Let me add that Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with the Prime Minister will be continued today. Before her departure for London the UK Prime Minister will also meet with journalists.

Thatcher Gives Interview

LD0411210988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Interview with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by Daniel Passent, deputy chief editor of POLITYKA weekly; Tadeusz Jacewicz, former PAP correspondent in Britain; and Mariusz Kuklinski, current PAP correspondent in Britain—live or recorded; date and place not specified; all participants speak in English with superimposed Polish translation—individual questioners not identified after initial introduction]

[Text] [Passent] I would like to say that we are very honored, Madame Prime Minister, to be able to interview you, the first British Prime Minister to visit Poland. We would like to introduce ourselves. This is Tadeusz Jacewicz, a former PAP correspondent in your country of many years standing. This is Mariusz Kuklinski, his successor, the present PAP correspondent.

[Thatcher interrupts] I hope you enjoy your work.

[Passent] And I am Daniel Passent. I am the deputy chief editor of the weekly POLITYKA for which you have already given an interview.

[Correspondent] Madame Prime Minister, I had an opportunity to follow at close quarters the way in which you transformed your country from a state of crisis and incompetence to a state that is currently described as the British economic miracle. Please tell us, what is the recipe for your success?

[Thatcher] I think that, firstly, we had to get our country's finances in order. Inflation was high; we had to reduce it. Inflation leads to a lack of confidence. Many branches of industry were not working particularly efficiently—employment was excessive, with an insufficient degree of (?productivity). It was necessary to improve efficiency and this (?required) the (?removal) of many government restrictions and the restoration of responsibility to prior [words indistinct]. We had to abolish [as heard] income tax. People must have some incentives if they are to work more. (?Many) limitations were (?not) successful; many restrictive practices were abolished. Fourthly, we had to carry out what can be called the restoration of the trade unions to their members. Trade union members did not have sufficient say in union matters. This beneficial move made our success a foregone conclusion [przesadzilo o naszym sukcesie]. In the course of the first 2 years, of course we had significant unemployment and it was difficult to reduce it, but it was similar to other countries of Europe where there was also significant unemployment. But thanks to the steps we took we currently possess the highest standard of living in our history, the highest level of welfare payments, and this is effective. If we had not taken these steps we would not have any influence in the world today.

[Correspondent] I understand that the British perestroyka has also had its social and economic price. You mentioned unemployment. I would like to add to this a significant polarization of the country, both political and economic, and a very varied tempo of improvements of living standards. These social and economic costs and changes—are they really the indispensible price of success, or an unintentional side effect?

[Thatcher] I would not agree with your analysis of the social and economic costs. Yes, a lot of people are doing better, but this also includes those who are dependent on the state for their income. For instance, the nurses received a pay increase. After the reduction in the inflation rate from 45 percent, since I came to power, those who depend on old-age pensions and annuities and welfare benefits are also doing better. Thirdly, we have tried to avoid difference between the employees and the employers, which means that we are trying to make each employee the owner of his own home.

The number of people who own their own homes has greatly increased; we made it possible for them. We made it possible to buy shares, and thus (?own a part) of the industry of enterprise in which they work, or another enterprise. The ownership of shares has increased threefold. The fact that (?there is) a social polarization-...[changes thought] in fact, we made it possible for a great number of people to become capitalists on their own account, to own their homes.

[Correspondent] Madam Prime Minister, let us move to the Polish economy [word indistinct]. The Polish economy is moving toward a market model: central planning is being reduced, a bigger role is given to foreign capital, joint ventures and private property—treating them all equally. How do you evaluate these processes?

[Thatcher] I think that the more you allow people and enterprises to take independent decisions in the sphere of management and planning for the future, the better. People who manage enterprises must decide what they are going to produce, where they are going to sell, and for how much. The decision-making process will be considerably quicker if you give enterprises the initiative and reduce the restrictions imposed by the state. I think that is right. I believe in joint ventures, that is, in (?obtaining) capital from outside—from Italy, Germany, or my country for joint undertakings in Poland. We have joint ventures in Great Britain and we invest significant sums abroad. The world is becoming considerably smaller and we all have mutual cooperation. It would be very advantageous for the Polish nation, for the European nations, and the whole world.

[Correspondent] Following up the question of my colleagues, I think—if am not wrong—that Poland's economic reform has taken a leaf from your text book. If that is so, why can't we have normal financial cooperation between our countries, and why is British capital slow in coming to Poland, to be invested in Poland, and for earning in Poland?

[Thatcher] I think that at the moment you still have not settled some of your financial problems. I know you are holding negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. That was also with our participation—not at the time of my government but in 1975. When the negotiations are ended the doors will be opened to you for all kinds of other international financial help. All countries must join in and defer [word indistinct] in the sphere of the so-called Paris Club, as we all act jointly. You will see that the scale of investment in Poland will be increased. I think that the majority of countries would rather see solutions to Poland's financial problems based on the fund.

[Correspondent] John Whitehead, who was recently in Poland, said that Hungary and Poland are the most advanced in sociopolitical transformation. Can we expect a concrete British contribution, apart from the IMF? Some concrete form of recognition for our efforts and concrete projects, both in Hungary and in Poland. I understand that you had talks with Hungarian Premier

Grosz. Is there a concrete British contribution to the Hungarian economic effort? Can we expect such a similar contribution for Poland?

[Thatcher] I went to Hungary in 1984, during the time of Mr Kadar. I spoke with Mr Grosz, and Mr Grosz later visited Great Britain. We undertook many efforts for Hungary's sake with the aim of attaining an agreement with the EEC, an agreement on the subject of Hungary's association with the EC. This will imply an increase of trade turnover with Hungary, and we have recently noted successes on this road.

Yes, we have many contacts with Hungary, and now we have come to Poland. We have more particular relations with Poland than with Hungary connected with the start of World War II; many Poles live in Great Britain; we fought together. We will be trying to widen the range of joint activities. You are interested in concrete action. We are cooperating in the production of (?transformers) and in the construction of an airport.

I think that when a concrete program from the fund is employed the green light for mutual undertakings will be given, for example [word indistinct] management training, contacts between schools and teachers, cultural contacts. What we want is to shake hands, to cooperate with each other. One country is in the Warsaw Pact and the other in NATO. We want to shake hands again above this division, in the interest of Poland and of Great Britain and also the world in inter-superpower relations.

[Correspondent] Madame Prime Minister, following the introduction of martial law in Poland the West imposed several conditions on Poland, such as the release of political prisoners, the cancelling of martial law, the start of a dialogue with the church and opposition. As you know, all of those conditions have been fulfilled but not without problems. How, in your opinion, does Great Britain in particular react to those conditions?

[Thatcher] First, I myself have come here—partly because of historical links, partly because I considered it was time to visit Poland. And that would not have happened without the fulfilling of those conditions which you spoke about. Many people would have come here and others would have gone to England. If you make that extra step of being in the IMF, you will see that we will become closer to each other. We are aware of what you have achieved and we are pleased about it; we are pleased about the dialogue. We also hope that the roundtable will end in success. We are a country which believes in dialogue. I have been a member of Parliament for more than 30 years. The very word parliament is derived from the French word parler. It is the place where people of very different views speak about different problems and draw conclusions.

Our Parliament is historic; its present form required much time. Since 1928 everyone (?over) 21 has had the right to vote.

You want to move ahead by starting from the roundtable. I sincerely hope that that dialogue will be a valuable contribution to the development of your country.

[Correspondent] Prime Minister, during your visit here you said yesterday that certain conditions, certain criteria have to be met before normal cooperation between Poland and the West can take place. Do you not think that the West should renew this cooperation at once in order to assist the changes in Poland?

[Thatcher] We have very different systems and you, gentlemen, know that. We, of course, consider that our system is best. Once, I was the leader of the opposition. In my country the leader of the opposition has an important position. It is a salaried post. He is important in the parliamentary sense because he is the leader of the alternative government. Others have other systems. Similarly, they have the right to consider their system to be best. But when there are such things as political prisoners we are, of course, opposed to that because it means that one is a prisoner for one's beliefs. And that is why we said that this is of great importance, not only between peoples. The fact that 35 countries signed the Helsinki Final Act gives us the right to ask whether the principles of that act are respected.

Changes are coming about in the Soviet Union regarding political prisoners. What gives us the right to ask what is going on in other countries is the fact that we have signed the Final Act in Helsinki. We think that things are improving at present.

[Correspondent] Madame Prime Minister, we have the same impression. So far we have spoken about political gestures, certain symbolic matters connected with (?our) relations. Can the process of transformations be strengthened, not only with symbolic political gestures but also by more concrete contributions?

[Thatcher] How one approaches economic reforms is, of course, one's own business. I think that one matter leads to the other. One has to have an effective industry, which must produce things which are wanted by the modern world and not something which was modern many years ago. Every country has to do it. We think that one does much better in a competitive society, with fewer restrictions.

For instance, when my government came to power, there were many restrictions [words indistinct] industry. There were limitations on the growth of wages. Price increases were also controlled. This meant that they could not take decisions. Industry was no longer productive, effective. And if an industry, steel for instance, has losses, then we tell them: You must achieve profits. And so this is a matter of taking responsibility upon oneself. If we had not done so we would not have achieved any results. So, you must have an effective, productive industry. I told some of our industries that were subsidized, for instance the steel industry—many billions of

pounds a year—I said: After all, you must bring money into the economy and not the other way around. The point here is not competition; the point is the abolition of these subsidies.

[Correspondent] Sir Geoffrey Howe recently said in Oxford that it was in the interests of Western Europe that Eastern Europe not descend into chaos. In your view, are there any limits to changes in Eastern Europe? Should it be a spontaneous or controlled process? Are these changes in the interests of world stability?

[Thatcher] Things (?usually develop) differently from what you expect. You know, gentlemen, that I have been to Moscow many times. Very interesting things are taking place there. I followed and read all the speches by Mr Gorbachev. It is all very, very interesting, exciting. From what I understand and from what I see, on both the small scale and the larger scale, difficulties always begin at the time of the process of change. The first difficulty, for example, would be if production falls. Mr Gorbachev began in a fascinating way, primarily by beginning discussion. In Poland there had always been more freedom and discussion than in the Soviet Union. He opened the discussion and now he is trying to imporove the system of government. This is enormously interesting and it is bound to have an influence on the Soviet Union's neighbors, the countries of the Warsaw Pact, as well as the countries which are in NATO. It provides opportunities for arms reductions. I have always, and I always repeat this, defended our position.

There are already changes. I think that it is important to have cooperation, to work out cooperation, to begin cooperation.

[Correspondent] In our process of democratization and normalization, can we expect support from Great Britain? Also, can we also expect concrete help?

[Thatcher] It is not for us to give advice on how you should (?behave). We can only say how we have done it [words indistinct] and give help in this way. Many people come from your work enterprises; we are always ready to help. [words indistinct] before those difficulties arose. Certainly we would welcome (?you). We are very ready to trade and we would be pleased if we could train managers, if you thought you could take avantage of our achievements. We are also thinking about contacts between schools and teachers.

[Correspondent] I am pleased that you have mentioned that fact. I would like to tell you frankly that the biggest problem for Polish people is the visa section at the British Embassy, meaning the visa procedure. It is particularly difficult for Poles and takes up a lot of time. Can we expect some shortening of the time this procedure takes, for it to be less troublesome for Poles, in particular when there are 130,000 Poles living in Great Britain and the traffic in both directions is increasing? In this situation it really is very troublesome and often painful.

[Thatcher] The visa issue, you are right, is unsatisfactory. You have criticized it. It will be changed. The procedure will be considerably quicker and more efficient. I hope that will please many of your compatriots who want to come to us. Naturally, I am going to also make possible [words indistinct] for all citizens of your country who live in England.

[Correspondent] Prime Minister, would you like to lead your country into the 21st century?

[Thatcher] Perhaps we are going too far into the future.

[Correspondent] What sort of future for Europe do you foresee in the next decade.

[Thatcher] The European countries will be closely cooperating with each other. I don't think they will be a United States of Europe. But cooperation between sovereign states is worthwhile while simultaneously maintaining national identity. That is very important and I think one can go further in that way because there are no conflicts then. That's why I am an optimist. Sometimes people think that I do not move fast enough, but don't forget that Mr Mitterrand and I decided to build the channel tunnel, going from Great Britain to France. That is the first such link in history between our countries. It is probably precisely such an expression of faith in the future of Europe.... Please wait and I will say something else. Europe is not confined by the Treaty of Rome; Europe was Europe before the Treaty of Rome; there was Warsaw, Budapest, the European countries.

[Correspondent] Madame Prime Minister, Poles may be divided politically but there is one thing we have in common even [word indistinct], for the church and for former Solidarity activists: We want the ashes of General Sikorski back in Poland. Can you help here?

[Thatcher] We should not toy with this subject. [words indistinct] I recall that the closest relatives have not given their permission. I believe that there are differences of opinion about this in Poland. (?it is not so?). Maybe the time will come. I understand [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Madame Prime Minister [words indistinct] you have met people from the government side, church leaders, opposition, and common people. Knowing our country and our economic situation and its geographical position, would you like the job of premier of Poland?

[Thatcher] Not yet. I have had a wonderful visit. We had very frank and friendly talks, in the spirit of historical friendship [words indistinct] think about the future of

Poland. We spoke about this. The only thing which we want, for each of our countries, is what is the best for the future of our countries. You can resolve the problems of Poland. I wish you all the best in your endeavors. You have a great [word indistinct].

[Correspondent] Thank you very much, Madame Prime Minister, on behalf of our television and our viewers. Thank you once again for this interview.

Makes Statement to Correspondents

LD0411194288 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] An hour ago Margaret Thatcher met correspondents in the INTERPRESS center. Here is the statement made by madam prime minister at the beginning of the conference:

[Begin Thatcher recording in English with superimposed Polish translation] I have long wanted to come to Poland and I cannot imagine a more fascinating or instructive visit and I shall never forget it.

First I would like to thank General Jaruzelski and Premier Rakowski for their hospitality and for creating the possibility of meeting all those with whom I wanted to talk. The Polish nation's welcome was warm and moving, very moving, particularly when I visited the church, when I visited the Hala Mirowska [the covered market place] and Gdansk.

As you know, I have listened to a broad range of views in Poland; I had long talks with Jaruzelski and Rakowski. My main aim for this visit was to learn first hand about the situation in this fascinating country, what it is attempting to do and its hopes for the future.

Naturally I come here from a country, which has long had civic liberties, freedom of speech and association in trade unions in accordance with personal choice, which is still not fully taking place in Poland. And in all my discussions with people, the government, Solidarity, and in various independent assessments, there is a search for progressive solutions. One of the issues was a free and frank exchange of views, and it is very encouraging that this is a possibility.

General Jaruzelski spoke to me about East-West relations and also about economic and political reform. Premier Rakowski, on the other hand, assured me that Poland speaks and thinks very seriously about the proposed roundtable and wants to start it soon. My discussion with Rakowski concentrated mainly on the subject of economic reform, as Polish problems are enormous, but I was greatly impressed by his commitment to achieving results. My talks with Solidarity, an independent viewpoint, gave me a far deeper understanding of the situation in Poland and of the desire for greater democratization.

The key question now seems to me to be—as all sides state that they want to make progress—how to achieve it. I haven't come here to advise. I have come from a generally different system, but I can only show what happens in our system and hope that this might contribute to progress in Poland.

Here, I mentioned three issues:

First, economic and political freedom are interdependent, mutually supportive. I hope that free societies don't only fulfil spiritual aspirations but also those which assure them economic prosperity.

Second, that freedom once gained must be protected. That requires serious replies and a constant effort to protect it.

Third, we wish Poland all the best. [end recording]

PAP on Press Conference

LD0511094988 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4: At a press conference here today, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher thanked general Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Rakowski for their hospitality and for giving her the opportunity to meet everyone with whom she wanted to talk. She added that the welcome given to her by the Polish people was warm, generous and very moving. Prime Minister Thatcher said that she met with a wide range of Polish public opinion.

Talks With Jaruzelski, Rakowski

Mrs. Thatcher said that she held extensive talks with General Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Rakowski.

She added that her talks were characterized by one feature—that it was a free and frank expression of opinions. She also said that it was very promising that she and General Jaruzelski held a thorough and wide-ranging discussion on East-West relations as well as on the subject of economic and political reforms. "He assured me that Poland is very serious about the proposed round table talks and wishes to get them underway soon," she said.

As far as her talks with Premier Rakowski are concerned Mrs. Thatcher said that they contentrated more on issues of the economic reform. "I was impressed by his determination to achieve results," Thatcher said.

Furthermore, she said that talks with representatives of the independent opinion gave her a much deeper understanding of the situation poland.

Polish-British Relations

Replying to a question whether any significant change of Great Britain's foreign policy towards Poland was to be expected, Mrs. Thatcher said that Polish-British relations would clearly become closer, especially as far as issues of cultural exchanges, the training of managers, school exchanges and teachers were concerned.

International Monetary Fund

Mrs. Thatcher also said that in financial issues the main change would take place when Poland finished its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund.

"Once the IMF agreement has been reached you will find that the Paris Club will reschedule. How it reschedules will have to be decided, what kind of period of grace it has, and what length of time and what rate of interest," she said.

Asked to assess the substance and outcome of her talks with the Polish government in the context of the Polish-British and East-West relations, Margaret Thatcher said she would say they were very valuable. She added that the relations between the U.S. and the USSR and these between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty are going steadily forward. She said that defence must be preserved on both sides to ensure safety.

Mrs Thatcher said that the events now taking place in the USSR are giving increased possibilities in other Warsaw Treaty countries, and from this point of view it is very good. She said she had learnt much more about particular difficulties of Poland and that only Poland can find the way out from them, and added that everybody is interested that Poland should succeed.

The British prime minister expressed hope that the Polish-British relations will be closer in the future than those in the recent years. She said that the Polish community in her country is very active and that she thinks that there is the desire that the two countries were closer to each other again.

Development of Contacts in Europe

Asked about the role of Eastern Europe in all-European politics, Mrs Thatcher said that their present efforts strive to establish more contacts across the divide, as she called it. She said the time has come for the relations to be closer across the divide which is not just between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. She said that mutual ties create both for Eastern and Western countries a big field for activity and this is happening very much so.

Urban: Jaruzelski Satisfied With Visit

LD0411204888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Jerzy Urban remarks on UK Prime Minister Thatcher's visit to Poland—recorded]

[Text] I would like to present a very initial, off the cuff, evaluation of Madam Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Poland.

The visit was a little too important to be accounted for and evaluated properly at the same moment when it is ending. We will be returning to this visit, and we will certainly be able to present a deeper evaluation.

Just under an hour ago the last meeting between Madam Prime Minister Thatcher and General Jaruzelski ended, and General Jaruzelski, sharing with me impressions from this visit, expressed great satisfaction with having gotten to know Mrs Thatcher, with their long, sincere, and significant talks, that permitted, as he judges, both sides to know each others' views. General Jaruzelski got the impression that Mrs Thatcher places great weight, as we do, on the development of bilateral relations and also judges, as we do, that they have a wider dimension than the merely bilateral—they have an international dimension that is relevant for European affairs and also for East-West relations.

Seen Off by Jaruzelski, Rakowski

LD0411224388 Warsaw PAP in English 2149 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4—The plane carrying Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took off from Warsaw's Okecie Airport tonight.

At the airport Prime Minister Thatcher was bidden farewell by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

Paper Hits Thatcher Policies

PM0311171288 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 26 Oct 88 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by Henryk Szydlowski, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA editor-in-chief: "Must Ornithologists Know How To Fly? Or... Do As I Say, Not As I Do"]

[Text] According to an announcement by the Polish Press Agency, Margaret Thatcher's visit to Poland, which has been postponed owing to the formation of a new Polish government, will take place in the first days of November. There is no doubt that it will be an important political event on more than just a European scale. Although the British lion has molted considerably since World War II, Great Britain nevertheless has retained a major position among the countries of the world. This must in all fairness be largely attributed to

Prime Minister Thatcher's efforts. Thanks to the uncompromising economic and social policy which she has been following for almost 10 years now, she has managed to control inflation, stabilize and strengthen the currency, increase productivity in industry, and accelerate the national income growth rate: In other words, she has transformed a country ravaged by strikes, afflicted with a galloping decrease in the value of its currency, plagued by the lack of modern thinking in the economy, and holding grimly onto obsolete and unprofitable industries like coal mining or shipbuilding, into an internationally respected and highly welcome trading partner.

After decades of postwar economic stagnation, Britain again became an economic power which for several years now has been competing successfully against such giants of the Western world as the United States, the FRG, or Japan. That is why a visit to Poland by a British prime minister carries a significance which extends far beyond its bilateral nature, especially because, in addition to her economic triumphs, Mrs Thatcher obviously nurtures an ambition to succeed in a struggle for political leadership—if not over the entire capitalist world, then at least in Western Europe.

However, because nothing ever comes free in this best of all possible worlds, her economic successes had to be paid for. Margaret Thatcher's government made out a bill for them and unloaded that bill on the trade unions, the social services, and the mining and heavy industries—or rather the working class employed in these two sectors of the economy, since the industrial barons lost nothing in the process. One thing is certain: Madam Prime Minister represents the type of politician who will share neither power nor responsibility and who will advance toward her chosen target with a determined and unhesitating stride, tolerating no rivals and no competitors on the way.

I am writing about all this because there has been much speculation recently in Western sources about the program of Mrs Thatcher's Polish visit, and two putative points of that program provoked me to formulate certain reflections. I should now like to share these reflections with our readers.

The first concerns the meeting between our British guest and Lech Walesa. This item on the agenda is apparently already a certainty since it has even been the subject of a House of Commons address. The address was delivered by Gerald Kaufman, who holds the office of foreign minister in Labor's shadow cabinet. In the course of a 19 October parliamentary debate he condemned Mrs Thatcher's plans for meeting Walesa as hypocritical in view of the fact that she ruthlessly combats free and independent trade unions at home in Britain. My other reflection concerns the repeated—albeit never officially confirmed—rumors that Mrs Thatcher is planning to lay a wreath at Jerzy Popieluszko's grave.

I humbly beg our readers' forgiveness, but when I heard about these items in the program of the Iron Lady's visit, I could not help seeing these projected scenes as highly farcical. I will now have to wait several more days to have material proof of that farce.

Prime Minister Thatcher's plans reminded me of the old joke about the vicar who was in the habit of concluding every one of his staunchly moralizing sermons—or homilies, as it is nowadays fashionable to say—with the admonition: "and remember always to do as I say, not as I do." Already during the era of that notorious political cabaret dubbed "The Reagan Show," I found it hilarious to listen to Mrs Thatcher's sermons in which she attempted to direct our government away from the sinful path of martial law, while at the same time, back on her own ground, ruthless repressions were being applied against the striking representatives of the British working class, and the authorities there did not hesitate to employ police forces to stamp out the strikes—and their members' deportment was hardly reminiscent of the jovial "bobbies" parading the streets of the City of London in their bell-like headgear to the delight of foreign tourists.

I must honestly admit that I am full of admiration for the strength of character demonstrated by this prime minister who wears a skirt, and I believe that she shows a lot more manly determination than many a politician—also in our country—who wears trousers. But for all that I must also say that she fails utterly to move me when she speaks out as a defender of trade union interests or when she sheds tears over a Catholic priest's grave. Margaret Thatcher is unquestionably a talented actress on the world's political stage, but she is still a character actress and should definitely avoid appearing in certain roles. I should like to see the reaction of Henry VIII—a monarch who broke all ties with the Vatican and created an autonomous Anglican church—to the spectacle of a leader of the Anglican government making a pilgrimage to a Roman Catholic sanctuary, and also the reaction of Irish Catholics whose rights on their own territory in Ulster are restricted by that very same government. I will also be interested to see the reaction of the British public, and particularly the working-class public, to their prime minister's performance in the role of a solicitous advocate of trade union rights and interests. Doubtless they will regret the fact of it's taking place in Poland rather than in Britain.

Mr Walesa is certainly lucky to be a Polish citizen because, were he a British trade union activist, he would have next to no chance of meeting Mrs Thatcher directly, whereas his chances of meeting a prosecuting attorney would be much better and he could easily find himself in a place of isolation with very few comforts. I do not wish to bore our readers with a long register of "services" rendered by Madam Prime Minister to British trade unions and their activists, so I will take the liberty of recalling just the more notable ones.

In the first days of March 1984 strikes began in more than 120 collieries in protest against government plans to close several dozen mining enterprises and deprive thousands of miners of their jobs. They were followed by clashes with police forces and arrests of miners picketing the collieries. In July, with the miners' strike continuing, dockers in 60 cargo ports came out on strike. Their strike was broken in less than 2 weeks. The miners continued their action, and on 23 July the police arrested 14 men from among miners picketing the Bilston Glen collieries in Scotland and 7 miners in Derbyshire, in the North of England. In the Lancashire coal basin in Northeast England 45 miners were arrested after a clash with the police outside the Sutton Manor colliery. The strikes went on and new clashes with the police and new arrests took place regularly in the following weeks. On the night of 11 October clashes between miners and police in North England and Wales resulted in 37 persons being injured. In December a court ruled that the miners trade union funds be sequestered and appointed an official receiver of trade union finances. The union was fined 200,000 [currency not specified].

These were just selected episodes from the strike which went on for a full year and eventually ended in March 1985 in an unconditional capitulation by the miners trade union. Of the original number of 250,000 miners, only 180,000 remained in the profession, and a further 50,000 are again threatened with job cuts.

The night of 15 March 1986 saw clashes in London at the printing works where THE TIMES and other papers belonging to Rupert Murdoch's press group are printed. Some 11,000 recently dismissed printers and their colleagues from other unions gathered in a crowd along the streets leading to the new printing works at Wapping. They tried to bar the way to trucks carrying the next day's print runs of the SUNDAY TIMES and NEWS OF THE WORLD. Mounted police repeatedly charged the crowd of protesters. There were 26 arrests.

These are just some selected facts from the abundant history of the "patronage" held over the trade unions by Margaret Thatcher and her government. We would run out of space if we tried to cite them all in our paper. I wonder what kind of experience the British prime minister and "trade unionist" Lech Walesa can possibly compare between them unless they discuss the case of the striking employees of Solidarity's printing works in Gdansk who were dispersed by their own union's "storm troopers" on the instruction of Solidarity leadership. These printers were very unlucky not to have found a single trade union or labor tribunal that would stand up in their defence.

Political activist Jerzy Popieluszko was murdered by a group of political deviants subsequently punished for their crime by a Polish court, just as another group of almost identical deviants—different only in that they hailed from an opposing camp—who murdered a randomly picked MO [Citizens' Militia] sergeant, leaving his young wife a widow and his children orphans. On 1 March 1981 a group of young Catholics, activists in the Irish Republican Army, held in the Maze prison near Belfast, began a hunger strike to protest their treatment as common criminals and demand the right to be accorded the status of political prisoners. Ten of them died.

They were dying over a very long period of time, while the whole world watched them die and appealed on their behalf in the name of humanitarianism. The government, led by the lady prime minister, remained impervious to all appeals for clemency to those young men. I suggest that when he pays Mrs Thatcher a return visit, the prime minister at the head of our government should lay wreaths at the graves of those Irish Catholics for whose deaths no one was held to account before any court. Sienkiewicz' anecdote about the black boy Kali and his code of ethics ["If Kali steals a cow from another man, it is good; if another man steals a cow from Kali, it is bad", from Sienkiewicz' novel, "The Desert and the Jungle"] simply begs to be invoked here.

People vary a lot in keeping what they do consistent with what they say. A certain Polish luminary, who daily preached ethics in connection with his profession, was once asked by a student whether he really adhered strictly to all the principles of proper conduct he proclaimed. He answered with another question: "Excuse me, but does anybody require ornithologists to be able to fly?" Well, that is one way of tackling things. I shall refrain from comment and leave it to our readers to form their own judgment of such an attitude.

Nothing of what I have written here so far should be taken as an attempt on my part to question the need to improve Polish-British relations. Britain is far too important a European state for us to give up all attempts to achieve mutual accord—although, naturally, not at any price. But we must also remember that politics seldom takes sentiment into account, and we ought to learn to distinguish between politicians' ostensible behavior and their real designs and intentions. We should not become unduly excited by the game of appearances and we should look for rational motives for their actions.

Visit's Significance Commented

LD0411145088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The State Council chairman began his toast yesterday with a statement that the visit by the British prime minister was an event of great importance in Polish-British relations, but that it also had a general European dimension. I think that it is not only us who notice this general European dimension. For Margaret Thatcher it is perhaps even more important than for her Polish partners.

We can, of course, recall various episodes from history manifesting the fact that contacts existed between the peoples on the vistula and the Thames centuries ago; but, in fact, they were marginal. The Britons were interested in other parts of the world. Europe, particularly Eastern Europe, was not on the main route of imperial ambitions of the inhabitants of the isles. Today this is different. The empire is a thing of the past, and Great Britain is a member of the EEC. The English Channel, previously as wide as an ocean, has today become so narrow that shortly trains will be travelling under it. As late as in the sixties, General de Gaulle was blocking London's candidacy for the Common Market believing that perfidious Albion had too insignificant links with Europe to join the European family.

One does not think in these categories in West European capitals any more, and Mrs Thatcher, who has been holding the post of prime minister for almost 10 years now, has become a political elder in the Common Market team. Being deeply attached to the values system of British conservatism and very firm in presenting her views, she has no intention to leave East-West relations up to Chancellor Kohl or President Mitterrand. British raison d'etat does not allow it. Hence, the increase in interest in Eastern Europe.

At the same time, the prime minister defines very precisely the principles on which not only cooperation between London and Warsaw, but also between the two parts of Europe, should be based. This is undoubtedly how her toast yesterday, which was in reply to Wojciech Jaruzelski, should be understood. A politician of this class and standing does not ever speak with only the hosts in mind. Mrs Thatcher knows that what she says in Warsaw is commented upon in all European capitals and that the visit to Poland is becoming an important fragment in her political biography.

Thatcher's Visit Viewed

LD0511000788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2215 GMT 4 Nov 88

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Krzysztof Wojna]

[Text] Good evening. Today's edition of World Panorama is somewhat different. We will devote it to Mrs Thatcher's visit. She met journalists before her departure. We will bring you a report from that meeting. But because I attended the prime minister's press conference, as well as Minister Jerzy Urban's press conference, where he answered questions from the press directly after her, I shall begin with a few observations which occured to me while listening to what was being said.

I don't know how the British press, or the Western press in general, is going to comment on the talks in Poland, but at today's press conference, Margaret Thatcher made a great effort to maintain impartiality toward our country's internal problems. She is convinced that the citizens' standard of living and the functioning of the economy are closely connected with the range of political freedoms, and in that respect Great Britain is a worthy example. But at the same time she assures everyone that she has no intention of giving advice or lecturing, because she is aware of the differences between her country and ours.

The prime minister is not inclined to promise much. She knows that Poland is interested in the development of economic cooperation, but she avoids more specific declarations on the subject recommending that we first obtain an acceptance for our adjustment program from the International Monetary Fund. If the Fund gives us a green light, then the negotiations with the Paris Club creditors will be concluded satisfactorily, and Poland can expect new credits. The UK is a member of the International Monetary Fund—and an important one at that. Is the UK going to help us to get through and make the green light finally turn on? I asked Minister Urban about that. He could not give me an answer. It appears that the substance of the visit contains too few substantial elements to allow us to say already that it was indeed a historic visit. The assessment will depend on what's going to happen after it, whether or not it's going to contribute to significant changes in Polish-British relations and whether it will bring dividends in the field of relations between Poland and the West as a whole. That is how Minister Urban phrased it.

Mrs Thatcher spoke about her great liking for Poland and about how much she benefited from this short visit as far as understanding our affairs is concerned. She seems to be convinced that all sides, equally the government and the opposition, genuinely want to make progress. But she thinks that the basic problem in this situation can be expressed in the question: How is it to be done?

What place does Poland occupy in London's policies? In response we were given to understand that if the British Prime Minister travels to only two countries—Hungary, which Mrs Thatcher visited 4 years ago, and to Poland—it means that she feels closest to those two countries.

The prime minister appraises very positively her talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski. It appears that both interlocutors impressed her very much. She had an opportunity to contrast the propaganda image of both politicians with the reality. Clearly the reality turned out to be better.

The prime minister also did not allow herself to be drawn into a discussion about the closure of the shipyard. She knows that the Lenin Shipyard is a special place, but this is a question of the economy and one should not interfere here; it is a matter for the Poles.

Not only bilateral, but European matters were the subject of the talks. Here, it appears, the convergence of views was great. This resulted equally from what Margaret Thatcher said and from Minister Urban's words. He appraised the British-Polish talks very positively.

I observed Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the past, when, during EEC leader summits, she fiercely defended British interests. She was aggressive, clearly dissatisfied, and did not conceal her hostility toward those who opposed her. In Warsaw, Mrs Thatcher presented hereself as a likeable woman, full of warmth, cordiality, and understanding. She was clearly relaxed. She did not have to fight for her interests and she did not have to put on the mask of the Iron Lady.

The visit to the banks of the Vistula for her was a part of political biography. Her words there were not meant just for us, nor even just for the British; they were also for the remaining citizens of the EEC. Great Britain has no intention of leaving East-West relations in the hands of, let's say, France or the FRG. It wants to be present and make sure that everything takes place in accordance with principles which are not contrary to Great Britain's interests.

Does it follow from this that as of today Poland will find a special place in Britain's eastern policy? Such hopes would not be warranted, although our qualities should not be underestimated. We continue to occupy an important place on the map of Europe. I think that if the visit results in sensible realism in assessing Polish affairs on the banks of the Thames, it should be regarded as successful in every way.

British, U.S. Press Cited

LD0511205688 Warsaw PAP in English 1933 GMT 19 Nov 88

["Double talk in Gdansk"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5—Reporting on Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Poland, British and American papers devoted particular attention to her visit to Gdansk which coincided with the announcement of the decision on liquidation of the Lenin Shipyard.

Already on November 1st, THE TIMES forecast that the Lenin Shipyard, providing it is not cut off, might be the scene of one of her sharpest statements during the visit.

It is known that nothing was "cut off" from Mrs. Thatcher: that she visited all those places which she wanted to see and that she talked with all those people whom she wanted to meet.

The reports by British and American correspondents from the private part of Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Gdansk are exceedingly enlightening: some of them outright show the ambivalence of certain situations in which the "Iron Lady" found herself as well as typical double talk since she made statements in these situations.

In one of its dispatches on November 4th, REUTER wrote: "British officials said Walesa told Thatcher, who has curbed trade union powers in her own country, the government's decision to shut the Lenin Shipyard was 'both provocative and political...'"

The UPI agency reporting on this same part of the private visit wrote that a participant in the dinner given at St. Brygida's Church, who asked to remain anonymous, said that Mrs. Thatcher discussed the topic of the shipyard's closure and deemed that this was a political decision which concerned Solidarnosc and the opposition...

Some British papers quoted the Labour Party spokeman for foreign affairs, Gerald Kaufman, as saying that Mrs Thatcher, who closed the majority of British shipyards, will be able to shed crocodile tears over the shutting down of a Polish shipyard. Kaufman also said that the British prime minister who tread on union rights and fired unionists only because they are unionists will attempt to use the publicity surrounding the meeting with the Polish unionist seeking legalization.

Is a more devastating commentary possible especially in combination with the next description of Mrs. Thatcher's stay in Gdansk. The AP correspondent observed that one of the banners in the churchyard of St. Brygida's Church read "Pani Thatcher—Nie Pozwol Zamknac Stoczni" (Mrs. Thatcher, Stop the Shipyard's Closure) and that the crowd chanted incessantly: "We love Mrs. Thatcher." The combination of the British commentary and the reaction of the crowd around St. Brygida's Church falls outside rational categories.

Let us end this compilation with one more statement from today's (Nov. 5th) edition of THE GUARDIAN which said that one cannot refrain from noting that Mrs. Thatcher called on Poles to practice democracy a day after BBC journalists votes for a strike to protest against censorship limiting their freedom of reporting on the conflict in northern Ireland.

Official Calls Visit 'Fruitful'

LD0611231788 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—"Surely, it was a useful and fruitful visit, and one of great importance," Kazimierz Duchowski, Foreign Ministry department director told Polish TV prime time news bulletin today, commenting on the visit by Margaret Thatcher to Poland.

"That no agreements and contracts have been signed is not surprising for us. We did not plan for such agreements to be signed. Treaty-based relations have been considerably developed by our countries, and there is no such an urgent need for additional agreements to be signed," he went on to say.

"The measure of the success of the visit, apart from the fact that Mrs Thatcher has arrived in Poland in the current period and not earlier or later, is that we had an opportunity to thoroughly familiarize our guest with Polish developments, speak about possibilities of development of mutual relations, discuss the most important international problems."

Commenting on the private part of Mrs. Thatcher's visit to this country, Duchowski said: "Some Western leaders insist on realization of private itineraries. They often arrive in Poland, convinced that a sea of disagreement exists here between official circles and the nation. And it is good that they get to know that this is not true and what they heard looks quite different after confrontation with Polish reality."

Poles Polled on Thatcher Popularity

LD0511002488 Warsaw PAP in English 2222 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text) Warsaw, Nov. 4—A recent public opinion poll in Poland has indicated that the number of sympathizers of the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, in Poland has increased considerably over the past year. While in October 1987 only 23 per cent of Poles declared their favourable disposition towards Mrs Thatcher, now 52 per cent have done so.

It also appears that the British prime minister is more popular in Poland than at home. A Gallup survey conducted in mid-October showed that 48 per cent of the British respondents were satisfied with her policies while 47 per cent were not.

Leaders Greet USSR on Revolution Anniversary

LD0611200688 Warsaw PAP in English 1908 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski sent a congratulatory cable on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution to CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, reading in part:

The victory of the October Revolution opened a new period in the history of mankind, the prospect of building a society based on social justice, began a process of deep transformations in the modern world lasting up to this day.

The ideas of the Great October are the foundation for the momentous process of restructuring aimed at fully revealing and using creative, democratic and humanistic values of socialism in line with the needs of the contemporary world and society's expectations.

The course of revolutionary restructuring adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union creates new, successful horizons for cooperation between states of the socialist community, enriches it with new contents, strengthens partnership collaboration in all fields, brings our nations closer together.

The comprehensive development of Polish-Soviet relations, the convergence of the views of our parties and the activities undertaken in the process of perestroyka in the Soviet Union and the process of socialist renewal in Poland is evidence of this.

Poland supports the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. It is in the deepest interest of all nations of the world, it is vitally dear to the Polish nation, bitterly experienced by the catastrophes of war.

We celebrate along with you the anniversary of the Great October in a year special to us—the 70th anniversary of Poland's regained independence, following over a hundred years of slavery.

The victory of the October Revolution had great significance for the realization of the dreams and struggle of many generations of Poles.

The friendship and alliance of our states and nations, cemented in the common struggle for freedom during the war against the aggression of Nazi Germany, fortified and expanded by cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in the postwar years, are in their deepest interest, are the foundation of the security of our states and an indispensable factor of peaceful order and cooperation in Europe.

We wish to invariably strengthen and deepen this alliance and friendship.

Polish Military Inspectors Leave for FRG

LD0611214188 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6—Following provisions of the Stockholm Conference document on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Eruope, the Polish Government turned on Nov. 5 to the Government of the FRG to allow the Polish side to carry out an inspection of military activity in the northwestern part of that country.

After receiving a positive reply a four-strong group of inspectors, officers of the Polish Army, is going to leave for the inspection site on Nov. 7. The inspection will run till Nov. 9

Talks on Oder Navigation Held in Warsaw

LD0311213488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Further talks between experts from the GDR and the PPR on the demarcation of maritime areas in the Oder Bight took place in Warsaw on Wednesday [2 November] and Thursday. All aspects of the problem were discussed, with the aim of reaching a convergence of views on individual questions on the basis of the agreement concluded by the leading representatives of the two states during their 24 June meeting in Wroclaw. The talks centered in particular on questions of guaranteeing free and direct access between the ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie and the open sea through the existing and utilized approaches which also allow ships with greater draft to pass through. In this connection, experts from the two sides exchanged views on the lateral demarcation of territorial waters, the continental shelf, and fishing zones between the two states. The talks took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. It was agreed to continue the talks in the near future.

Rakowski Receives EPA's Lee Thomas

LD0411223588 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4,—Poland's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski received today administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] Lee M. Thomas.

Positively assessing the to-date course of cooperation between Poland's Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the American agency as put against the overall Polish-U.S. relations, both sides stressed the possibilities of the further constructive collaboration in this domain.

Taking account of the global character of ecological threats and the scale of efforts necessary for their elimination, [both] sides pointed out to the need for a considerable enlargement of the scope of regional and international cooperation, which should be conducive to the creation of ecologically safe conditions of development.

The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Poland John R. Davies Jr.

Festive Meeting Marks Revolution Anniversary

AU0411203288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 4 Nov 88

["Festive Meetings Devoted To Celebrating the Great October Socialist Revolution"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1988—On the 71st celebration of the Great October Revolution, Friday, 4 November, Bucharest hosted a festive meeting in which participated Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, members of the managements of some ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, of party and state bodies, representatives of the working people.

Also present were Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, B.I. Ilyeshin, vice-president of the central management of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association (SRFA), deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA, head of the SRFA delegation now visiting Romania.

Referring to the event under celebration, Dumitru Alecu, deputy minister of the machine building industry, stressed the October Revolution to have inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind, opening the path to building the socialist and communist society. The speaker pointed out that in over seven decades since that moment the technical and material base of socialism has been built successfully. He also pointed out that the new [word indistinct] Soviet working people act for the application of the strategic line of speeding up the country's economic and social development.

Referring, next, to the Romanian-Soviet relations, based on powerful and rich traditions of friendship and solidarity the speaker showed them to have witnessed, in the years of the socialist construction and particularly in recent years, a powerful development in all the domains. The continuous strengthening of the friendship and multilateral collaboration with the Soviet Union is a constant orientation which is organically embedded in the general foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, he said. He stressed that a role of decisive importance for the general development of the Romanian-Soviet relations is being played by the mutual visits, the summit talks and understandings. A new, powerful expression of the lastingness of the ties between our two parties, countries and peoples was the recent official goodwill visit paid to the USSR by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, said the speaker.

Then, the floor was taken by Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the USSR. After pointing out the particular importance of the October Revolution, the speaker set forth that marking the celebration of this event now gains a particular significance. In the context he referred extensively to the changes manifest in the Soviet Union in recent years, meant to speed up the country's social and economic development and provide a continuous improvement in the Soviet peoples' well-being. The speaker also presented the priorities of his country's foreign policy, stressing the constant preoccupation of the USSR with widening and deepening continuously the Soviet-Romanian relations in all the domains. The base of the Soviet-Romanian collaboration, he said, is made by the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP, by the systematic dialogue at summit level. The results of the official good-will visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the USSR last month, the talks he had with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev further strengthened the political foundation of the bilateral relations. Pointing out that the understandings agreed at summit level define the framework of the mutually-advantageous collaboration and are the landmarks for a harmonious development of all the domains in the Soviet-Romanian relations, the ambassador stressed that the CPSU, the Soviet Government would make all the efforts for their successful implementation.

On the same occasion, a festive meeting was held at the Constanta enterprise for the exploitation of the merchant fleet—Navrom.

Gabriel Popescu, vice-president of the Municipal People's Council, and A.I. Krugleak, Constanta consul general of the Soviet Union, talked about the significance of the event under celebration.

The same day, the consulate general of the Soviet Union, in Constanta, hosted a press conference.

Ceausescu Interviewed by Kuwaiti Newspapers

AU0511155088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/11/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Saturday [5 November] Mustafa Abu-Labdah, special envoy of the Kuwaiti newspapers AL-SIYASAH and ARAB TIMES.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the aforesaid newspapers.

Kosovo Leadership Undergoes Changes

Gvozdic Submits Resignation

LD0411135488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—Milan Gvozdic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, has submitted his irrevocable resignation from the aforementioned post.

In explaining his resignation, which he submitted to the Kosovo Provincial Committee yesterday, Gvozdic stressed that he fully supports the conclusions of the joint session of the Presidiums of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and that he hopes it will contribute to cadre renewal and the appointment of younger professional people as rapidly as possible, and consequently to the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 9th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee. He also pointed out his disagreement with the method of establishing collective and individual responsibility at this year's 31 October session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Gvozdic also recalled that he drew attention to readiness for collective or individual responsibility as long ago as the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium which preceded the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee on 14 October, and that he was not the only one to do so. However, as quoted, this was not accepted and suggestions were made to the effect that it was not yet time to do it. It was thought that this was not the right thing to do because it would perhaps provoke a chain reaction in others and influence them to react in a similar fashion at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

In the conclusion of his written resignation, Gvozdic stresses that he will continue his further ideopolitical and comprehensive involvement in the implementation of the LCY policy, the overcoming of the unfavorable political, economic and social situation in the country, especially in Kosovo, the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 9th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo, the development and consolidation of interethnic relations and the strengthening of brotherhood and the unity, equality and fellowship of all nations and nationalities.

This is the second resignation from the membership of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, following yesterday's resignation by Uros Seslija.

Presidium Members Step Down

LD0411164188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—Presidium members Ekrem Arifi and Rahman Dedaj tendered their resignations today at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. The Presidium was informed of the irrevocable resignations of forum members Uros Seslija and Milan Gvozdic and Presidium Secretary Vojislav Zajic. The provincial committee will make a statement about these resignations at the session scheduled for 11 November.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium established at the session today—as it was stated—the most important tasks in accordance with the discussion at the session of this forum on 24 and 31 October, and with the conclusions of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidia joint session on realizing the immediate tasks of the 17th LCY Central Committee session. The Presidium will prepare the complete assessment of the responsibility of the Presidium and its members, as well as that of provincial committee members. This will be discussed at the next provincial committee session.

Investigation of Ilijaz Kurtesi Sought

LD0411120388 Belgrade TANUG in English 1712 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 4 (TANJUG)—An investigation judge of the district court Inpec, townlet in Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Sudan Borani, has sought consent from the Federal Assembly's commission for mandates and immunity for criminal proceedings to be led against Ilijaz Kurtesi, delegate of this assembly and high placed official of Kosovo for many years.

The proceedings against Ilijaz Kurtesi, 61, were raised on September 23 of this year because of well grounded suspicion that he had perpetrated a crime of instigating national, racial and religious hatred, divisions and intolerance.

Kurtesi is suspected of having, in September, 1973, directly assisted an unlawful sale and purchase of a house and holding owned by Stanica Pesic, a woman of Serbian nationality, under pressure by Isuf Hasanaj, an Albanian from the village of Donja Ratusa near Decani.

As the then president of the Assembly of Kosovo, Kurtesi is suspected not only of having consented with the illegal purchase but also of the fact that part of the sale-purchase price of 300,000 dinars was paid out of the funds of the Provincial Assembly. The Pec court investigating judge demands that the investigation procedure against the Kosovo official be enlarged because it was during his term of office that Bajram Ukhadjaj, also an Albanian, was assisted from the province's socially-owned funds in his purchasing the house and household of the Serbian family of Dusan and Momcilo Djurisic.

Ilijaz Kutesi held a series of responsible posts, notably he was president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, president of the Socialist Alliance of the province, president of the trade unions of Serbia, and president of the Provincial Assembly and of the Federal Assembly.

Now during the court procedure, being a delegation of the Federal Assembly, he is protected by delegate immunity.

In the autonomous province of Kosovo, Albanian separatists and chauvinists are acting and their terrorism has so far made over 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins leave Kosovo. Purchasing the holdings of non-Albanians is part of the Albanian separatists' and chauvinists' strategy to make Kosovo "ethnically pure" and secede it to Albania.

Resignations 'Expected'

AU0511194488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The resignations of the secretary and four members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium have not caused any particular surprise because they were expected. However, it is surprising that the demand for responsibility to be established for those who are most to blame for the continuation of counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo, has not been fully met.

There is the fear here that these few resignations will only scratch the surface and not get to the heart of the matter. The main aim of all cadre changes in Kosovo is to stop the incorrect policy which was continued even after 1981 and which has been to the advantage of Albanian separatists.

The counterrevolution continued at a time when the dominant personality in Kosovo's political life was Azem Vlasi. However, not even Kacusa Jasari took one single step to improve the situation. After the 1981 demonstrations by Albanian separatists, the senior officials who were most to blame were eliminated from the political stage. However, the policy that had been practiced up to that point was not likewise eliminated.

The Kosovo leadership did not manage to prevent the national divisions which have come to a head. Forty thousand Serbs and Montenegrins have abandoned the hearths of their forefathers, and 700 settlements are ethnically pure. Therefore, the responsibility of Kosovo officials has not been fabricated, and these facts bear sufficient witness to this.

It is expected that the final judgement on the responsibility of the Kosovo party (?leadership) will be made by the LC Provincial Committee on 11 November.

Kosovo Serbs, Montenegrins Not To Demonstrate

AU0511154588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] It was decided at last night's meeting of the Committee for the Survival and Self-Defense of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins that there will be no protests by Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins in Belgrade nor mass emigrations before the session of the three Presidiums of the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

It was concluded at the meeting at the Kosovo Polje cultural center, which was attended by several hundred citizens from virtually all the Kosovo communes, that this committee would hold a meeting immediately after the joint session of the three Presidiums. It was also decided that instead of accepting the resignations of certain members of the provincial leadership, it should be demanded that these members be recalled from their posts. This should also be the case for the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium and the Provincial Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation which, it was stated, permitted complete national division in the recent discussion on the constitutional amendments.

National Assembly Working Group Visits Kosovo

LD0311205988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Text] Pristina, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—The struggle to implement the Yugoslav program on Kosovo has still not been transfered to the rank and file. Instead, it is mainly discussed in the forums of sociopolitical organizations and organs. We have learned that the working people and citizens of Kosovo, particularly Serbs and Montenegrins, are not aware of any tangible results from the program. This is the basic impression of the working group of the SFRY Assembly which has spent the past 4 days in Kosovo in order to examine on the spot how the tasks of the Yugoslav program are being implemented.

In their final talks in the Kosovo Assembly, the members of the Yugoslav Assembly's working group today assessed that ideopolitical differentiation, particularly at the university, has not been fully carried out and that it is being done in a campaign fashion. It is also necessary to train the cadres in a number of organs and institutions in Kosovo, and it was noted as well that there are still no results in family planning in Kosovo, because of which the birthrate in the province continues to be very high. The members of the group also noted that in a number of schools in the province there are divisions between teachers of Albanian, Serbian, and Montenegrin nationality, and also between the students themselves.

Tomislav Sekulic, member of the Kosovo Executive Council, spoke at greater length about the divisions in the leaderships and noted that the Serbian and Montenegrin people in the province continue to live in tension. Even after long joint meetings in the highest forums,

Sekulic added, they are still seeking a way out through collective emigration, while on the other hand members of the Albanian nationality take a negative view of the meetings and rallies of solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Mikulic Visits Radenci, Discusses May Measures

LD0411200988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Report on speech by FEC President Branko Mikulic at the 11th Gorjup Days seminar in Radenci; date not given]

[Text] Radenci, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—We are going into 1989 oriented toward the wholesale implementation of economic reform and the abandonment of the practice of administrative-etatist regulative measures in the economy and the market. The real curbing of inflation and finding a way out of the many years of stagnation are also goals. This was stressed by FEC President Branko Mikulic in a debate on the topic "Yugoslavia Today and Tomorrow" in the framework of the 11th Gorjup Days seminar in Radenci.

Mikulic added that there should be a commitment to the gradual curbing of inflation and that work is already proceeding on such a program for next year. We should not cherish illusions, he said, that we will combat inflation in 1 or 2 years, but it is certain that work should be done on the program to curb it gradually. Here we must come to grips with structural, systemic, and other problems.

The May measures are a precursor to the reform of the economic system. The fact that over the past several years the economic crisis in Yugoslavia has deepened has made vital a much deeper intervention in the whole of the economic system than envisaged by the program of economic stabilization. At the same time, Mikulic stressed, we were not able to make more profound changes to the economic system, because this requires prior changes to the Constitution.

Speaking about the May measures, Mikulic pointed out that too much stress is placed only on the negative trends, while a series of positive steps in carrying out this program are ignored. It should be noted that a positive balance of payments has been achieved, that foreign currency reserves have increased, that the foreign exchange market is functioning successfully, and that after several months a slight upturn was achieved in industrial production for August and September. Demand on the domestic market has likewise slowed down.

However, high inflation is threatening to devalue all the results achieved and even to endanger the reform, Branko Mikulic warned. Meanwhile, Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, joined in the debate, assessing that the May measures were undertaken too late and that they were not adequately prepared. Most people still do not understand what this is all about, just as they do not know whether the reform is still continuing or whether it will only come into effect at the beginning of next year.

In Yugosalvia there is a lot of resistance to the reform, Dolanc said. He added that, viewed objectively, people were expecting a lot from the reform, but that all of a sudden they are living worse than before. This is why strikes and various forms of protest occur, Dolanc said, but there is also subjective resistance directed against this reform line in general. Unfortunately, there are today plenty of people who want to go backwards and not forwards, and do not agree with the economic reform, or with the reform of the political system, or with the reform of the LC.

Dolanc stressed that all three reforms depend on one another. We began the implementation of the three reforms, but the most slowly in the LC. As for the separation of party and state, there are a lot of different views, though there was no real discussion of this, not even in the LCY Central Committee. At the 17th LCY Central Committee session, Dolanc added, conclusions were adopted on the separation of the functions of LC members from the functions in the organs of authority, but it should be borne in mind that a series of conclusions with purely state characteristics was also adopted.

The approval of the proposed amendments is only the beginning of the reform of the political system. After the adoption of the constitutional changes, we must work on the new Constitution, which should preserve all the foundations of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles, but naturally change the system, which is complicated and insufficiently democratic.

Dolanc then said that the SFRY Presidency is determined to insist upon the democratic implementation of the reform, because this is the only way in which we can overcome all the crises in Yugoslavia.

Branko Mikulic then spoke about the problems in the economy, noting that the concept of a mixed economy is now being proposed, which does not pose a danger to socialism and self-management. He added that the efforts to relieve the economy are positive, but that he does not cherish the illusion that these alone will solve the problems.

Branko Mikulic also noted that we lose sight of the fact that the Yugoslav industrial capacity is only at 63-percent utilization, and that only 3 and 1/2-4 hours of the working day are effectively used. Labor productivity had been declining since 1981. Only work and creativity can pull us out of the crisis, and this is the framework in which we should view the growth of personal incomes. We must work more, but we need differentiation between producers. Some will have to close down,

because wage-leveling does not lead to socialism. Personal incomes are low, Mikulic said, but they are appropriate to our labor productivity. Reform can only be implemented with an active attitude towards it, and if we do not realize it, I would not like to contemplate Yugoslavia's bleak future, Mikulic stressed.

Replying to a question from journalist Jug Grizelj about whether it is not too late at this stage to be thinking about the transformation of the party, Dolanc noted that this process was begun as early as the sixth congress. The LC is a partner in the Socialist Alliance, which should unite all socialist forces when, in the pluralism of thinking, the best solutions must be sought for a way out of the crisis.

After this Mikulic expressed the view that the reform of the sociopolitical system would be implemented more easily if we had a more united LC and if it were more enmeshed in the working class and the people. Practice after the 17th session is in the direction of the separation of party and state functions. However, unless the content of work is changed, the effects of these changes will be lacking. What is at issue is the reform of consciousness and practice. Since the sixth congress we have been talking about the democratization and reform of the LC. However, the nature of all the negative assessments expressed after this sixth congress should also be borne in mind.

Likewise, it is certain that the LC program should be analyzed, Branko Mikulic said, in reply to a question from TANJUG journalist Pero Rakocevic, but also from the point of view of why we have not realized some of its basic orientations.

Many journalists' questions concerned the problem of Kosovo and how to help this province overcome the crisis.

Assessing the problem of Kosovo as a specific one, Mikulic stressed that it can be resolved by pooling the forces of the whole country. Scientific-technical and economic ideas from the whole of Yugoslavia must be found in Kosovo. The Kosovo economy must be integrated into the Yugoslav economy. In Kosovo we should all jointly develop this province. However, if this demographic explosion continues, the problems will be increasingly serious.

Stane Dolanc assessed that the birthrate problem in Kosovo has been reduced to the political and not to the demographic. In this situation I am sceptical that things will soon get better. Over the last 30 years the growth in the social product is, in Kosovo, on average higher than the Yugoslav average, but in view of such an increasing birthrate being registered there, in per capita terms, it is declining. The demographic trends, Dolanc said, play into the hands of the counterrevolution in Kosovo, because if this dynamism continues, in about 50 years Kosovo will be ethnically pure, even without the counterrevolution.

Meets With Pomurje Aktiv

LD0411201588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Radenci, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—The independence of economic subjects is at the basis of the reform of the economic system, and the noninterference of the state in the organization of industry should be advocated. This was stressed by FEC President Branko Mikulic in today's talks in Radenci with the political and economic aktiv of Pomurje.

In the talks, representatives of two Slovene granaries pointed out that the domestic food production protection system is not functioning as it should and that this production ought to be given priority. Support was expressed for the FEC economic reform program. Here the need for the greater autonomy of economic subjects and for a free market was stressed.

In the context of agriculture, it was noted in the talks that agreement should be reached on credit and monetary policies, protection prices, and reserves. All measures ought to have a stimulative effect on production.

Branko Mikulic agreed with the statement that there are differences in what was established as a platform of the economic system and what was written in the laws. In view of the fact that these are working drafts, Mikulic said, there is time for better solutions to be reached in the regular procedure.

As for laws relating to work, serious positive steps have been made, Mikulic added. However, perhaps it has not been stressed sufficiently that no one has obtained the right to a job forever, and this "monopoly" ought to be abolished.

Turning to agriculture, Branko Mikulic said that this is obviously one of the questions upon which the implementation of the reforms as a whole will depend.

Slovene Council Proposes Military Law Change

LD0611195088 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 2300 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Excerpts] The Slovene Executive Council has proposed some changes and amendments to the Law on the Health Service. [passage omitted] They also formulated a proposal for a change to Article 3 of the Law on Military Courts. Proceedings in military courts of the first instance should take place in the language and script of the nation in whose republic the court is operating.

Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina Leaders Hold Talks

LD0411214188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 November (TANJUG)—The top leaders of the Serbian and Bosnia-Hercegovina SR's had talks in Belgrade today on the socioeconomic and political situation in the two republics and in the whole

country. It was stressed in frank and comradely talks that the crisis can be only be resolved and Yugoslavia's development as a modern socialist, self-management social community can only be undertaken with all the country's forces working together, on the basis of socialist self-management democracy, brotherhood and unity, and the equality of all our nations and nationalities.

After being briefed on the important aspects of the economic and political situation and current economic developments, the two sides noted that the economy is increasingly having an impact on the complex and difficult social situation and the state of our society. This is why work on consistently implementing reform commitments and the drafting of systemic laws must be accelerated so that the economic and social reform can be implemented as soon as possible, and by the end of the year at the latest, as laid down by the First LCY Conference.

The statement on the meeting says that the democratization of the LC and of overall relations in our society and the public nature of work are the correct way to strengthen the socialist forces front in the struggle to reform and to resolve the crisis by consolidating working class unity, equality, brotherhood, and the unity of all our nations and nationalities—that is, by strengthening the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] Yugoslavia.

During the talks it was stressed that both sides are ready to resolutely involve all subjective forces in overcoming resistance and hesitation in implementing the economic and social reform. It was also said that the conditions for democratic, socialist, and self-management changes in the economic and political system and to strengthen economic market laws and to bring about a strong federation must be secured through the changes of the SFRY Constitution.

Proceeding from genuine and joint economic and political interests, the new constitutional solutions should enable the federation organs to efficiently fulfill their functions in the single Yugoslav market and in our foreign and domestic policy, while also taking into account the need for present-day development in the world. Independent and efficient enterprises and a higher rate of foreign capital investment also require an efficient state, a single Yugoslav economic area and market, and efficient decisionmaking. To assure this, the federation must have at its disposal basic economic instruments and forms of influence on economic developments, primarily in the areas of taxation, monetary policy, and economic relations with foreign countries.

It was stressed that the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Serbian SR represent a good basis whereby in a democratic and public discussion and in discussion supported by cogent arguments, solutions will be found which will allow the Serbian SR to fulfill its basic state functions throughout its territory and which will then contribute to the consolidation of unity and togetherness in the Serbian SR and throughout the Yugoslav community.

During the talks special reference was made to the political and security situation in Kosovo. It was stressed that Kosovo's problems can be resolved only through joint efforts throughout the country. The immediate tasks of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee represent powerful support for and a commitment to consistently implementing the LCY's policy on Kosovo and the Yugoslav program on Kosovo. This is why any relativization and procrastination on the commitments stemming from them is impermissible. Resolute and united action alone can stop Kosovo from destabilizing the Serbian SR and the SFRY.

The struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism, halting Serbian and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo under duress, and overcoming the state of national division and confrontation can be achieved only with a united front of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, and Turks and all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo. The first step in creating and then strengthening such a front is to establish who is responsible for the worsening political and security situation in Kosovo, and then to carry out ideopolitical differentiation on the basis of the results attained in implementing the agreed upon tasks and the commitments assumed concerning the implementation of the LCY's policy on Kosovo.

Cooperation between the Serbian SR and the Bosnia-Hercegovina SR in all areas of life and work is varied. When discussing economic developments the two sides noted that the large systems impart special characteristics to developed and diverse cooperation. Links between and the integration of enterprises, coupled with full respect for economic interests and market laws, relying on domestic knowledge and science, represent a good basis for broader mergers and integration in the single Yugoslav economic area. In view of the reciprocal production and business links of associated labor and the complementary nature of the two republics' economies, there are considerable opportunities for these links to be further improved and enriched.

The struggle against nationalism is a task which is constantly topical and important. During the talks the need to nurture and promote the traditionally good relations between the Serbian SR and the Bosnia-Hercegovina SR was specially stressed. Cooperation between the two republics and between the nations and nationalities living there must be developed further and strengthened by respecting their special interests and by strengthening brotherhood and unity as the basis of the SFRY.

Alleged 'Maltreatment' by Sarajevo Police Rejected
LD0611232988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 6 Nov 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Accusations about an alleged overstepping of official duties and authority and the maltreatment of students of the Veljko Vlahovic political science department in Sarajevo by police are without any basis whatsoever. They have been calculated to harm the standing of this service and certain of its cadres, in spite of positive assessments of their work and a series of social tributes. It is obvious that the authors of the articles in question and those who stand behind them are attempting to provoke a confrontation between the student youth and the security services.

This is noted in a statement today by the republican secretariat for internal affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina in connection with articles concerning talks held with students of the Sarajevo political science department. The statement says:

In some sections of the media in Sarajevo articles have recently appeared containing very crude allegations about the work of the state security service of the republican secretariat for internal affairs of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina in connection with talks held in June 1987 with six students of the Veljko Vlahovic political science department in Sarajevo. Various interpretations of these articles have also appeared in other papers elsewhere in the country, and certain foreign news agencies have also carried them, which means that the broad public was misinformed about the true facts and that a propaganda campaign was undertaken against the state security service. The accusations involve allegations that workers in the state security service acted outside their authority, that they brought in students "at the crack of dawn", that they physically maltreated and tortured them by "brainwashing" them, that in this way they rendered them incapable of taking exams, that they "recruited" them and blackmailed them, and so on.

The republican secretariat for internal affairs of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina has carried out the necessary checks in this connection and has critically examined the basis for these accusations. In this respect, it states the following:

In December 1986 a prearranged, profascist birthday celebration in Sarajevo was discovered at which there was discussion of organizing student demonstrations in Sarajevo. This provoked widespread condemnation and was the subject of numerous discussions in Sarajevo in the first few months of 1987.

Throwing light on this "birthday masked ball," the service also learned of various other attempts to initiate the undertaking and to recruit support among the students in Sarajevo and further afield in Bosnia-Hercegovina for initiatives from Slovenia for the abolition of the youth relay baton, for the introduction of military service as a civilian and other matters, and for individuals to push through attacks on the character and work of Comrade Tito and Kardelj, on the judiciary, on the Yugoslav People's Army, and on the security services. Only a couple of months afterward badges were worn by some students at the Veljko Vlahovic political science department calling for the abolition of Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code, as well as badges reading "Youth relay baton, no thanks" or those bearing the insignia of New Collectivism [novi kolektivizam], a group which was the author of a well-known fraud and attempt to push through a modified Nazi poster as the youth day poster. Because up to that point there have been no such incidents at Sarajevo University, and because they were becoming increasingly frequent, the assessment was made that this could lead to a public disturbance and a disruption of public order and peace, and that this could thus have damaging consequences for security in the city as well as further afield. This led to the decision to ascertain, by means of talks with students in June 1987, the background of these phenomena at the Political Science Department in Sarajevo. What was learned from these talks was assessed as being interesting from the point of view of security. The Sarajevo LC City Committee and other sociopolitical elements in the city were informed of this on 15 July 1987.

A year later, in July 1988, a conversation was conducted with only one student from the Political Science Department about the circumstances surrounding an attempt by a group of individuals to organize support among Sarajevo students for Jansa, Borstner, and Tasic, who were sentenced for betraying military secrets. This could also have caused disquiet among the public, which had already condemned the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army.

Following an examination of documents in the possession of the state security services and of the outcome of the work by the officials in charge who spoke to the students from the political science department, it was determined that grounds existed for the internal affairs organs to undertake certain activities within their competence and within their framework, to speak to a number of citizens, i.e., students. It was also established that the manner in which these persons had been summoned and treated was in accordance with legal regulations and with full respect for human dignity. There was no detention by force or any maltreatment, threats, or blackmail, or summoning at the "crack of dawn," as claimed by the aforementioned articles.

On the contrary, the students summoned on 4 and 5 November stated that they were allowed to coordinate their conversations with the officials from the state security service with their commitments to the department; that the conversations were always correct, without any insults, swearing, pressure, blackmail, etc. This is borne out by the fact that some of the students summoned on previous occasions later approached the state

security officials on their own initiative to add to their previous statements, especially to those parts of the statements referring to the attacks on the work and personality of Comrade Tito and the Yugoslav People's Army.

Accusations that in some cases officials exceeded their duties and powers and maltreated the students from the Veljko Vlahovic political science deparment of Sarajevo are totally groundless. They are aimed at harming the reputation of the state security services and of some of its officials despite a number of positive assessments of its work, and despite the whole series of public acknowledgements.

It is obvious that the authors of the articles and those who are behind them are trying to bring about confrontation between students and the security services.

This is borne out by the fact that in the past the security services had to speak with students and teaching staff from other faculties and student institutions when working on cases involving fights, the use of firearms and other weapons, rapes, mass food poisoning, etc., without ever receiving complaints about its work or the conduct of security service officials. In all these cases students' fair behavior toward the members of the security services and their conscientious and responsible attitute toward their rights and duties within the system of social self-protection came to prominence. It is normal that the security services should work toward developing closer cooperation with the working people and citizens in the system of social self-protection, in accordance with their constitutional rights and duties and socialist patriotism. This cooperation is one of the imperatives in the process of the socialization of the security services. The aforementioned articles aimed at presenting the state security service, its members, and its attitude to the working people and citizens in a poor light as well as the fact that some individuals in the political science faculty paid more attention to the activites of the security services than to the events in their environment of relevance for the security services, or to measures necessary to prevent such events, are therefore all the more illuminating.

In the view of the fact that the conversation with the students from the political science department took place as far back as the summer of 1987, we view this attempt to make this an issue as not being purely accidental at the present moment.

In a statement issued today the republican secretariat for internal affairs says that the state security members reject all unfounded accusations as these are a blatant example of a premeditated and organized attack on the state security service with the aim of compromising and paralyzing them and hampering their activities. This statement was issued in response to articles in the press referring to the conversation with the students of the Sarajevo political science deparment.

Vojvodina's Stajic, Terzic Relieved of Duties

LD0411210888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—At today's session of the Vojvodina LC Statutary Commission, Sreta Stajic was relieved of his duties as its president at his own request, and Milenko Terzic was relieved of his duties as a member of this commission.

In explaining his request, Stajic recalled the fact that it had been demanded in Backa Palanka and Stara Pazova that he should not hold this position, and even that he should be expelled from the LCY. He learned of all this, as he said, from the newspapers. Stajic stated that under these circumstances, he was no longer able to carry out this work, and he added that when all the conditions are fulfilled and when written demands are received from these party organizations with argued cases, he would be prepared to bear the consequences and to be called to account.

Milenko Terzic explained his request by pointing out that the Presidium of the city veterans' organization in Novi Sad had submitted its resignation, so that it is logical, as he stressed, for him to do the same.

At today's meeting the statutory commission's work on current issues in the Vojvodina party organization was critically analyzed. It was said that in the preceding period it had not [words indistinct] whether the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee had acted in accordance with the policies of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, because there had been no initiative for this. The warning was also heard at the meeting that considering the situation in the Vojvodina LC and the need to resolve the difficult situation, it is essential to consistently observe statutory norms.

Assembly's Federal Chamber Convened for 16 Nov

LD0411180888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—Stjepan Novakovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has convened a session of the Chamber for 16 November. Working texts of several draft laws concerning the reform of the economic system are on the agenda.

Delegates are expected to support the first versions of the draft law on enterprises, on the bases of the system of planning, on employment, the law on banks, and the law on the free customs zones, so that the FEC, taking into account the remarks and suggestions of delegates, can draft the final version of the drafts of these laws. The adoption of these systemic decisions is expected to be completed by 31 December so that the way to economic reform will be open by the start of the year.

National Bank Reports Favorable Economic Trends

LD0411175388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 4 (TANJUG)—In the past four months, Yugoslavia met all its obligations towards foreign countries and doubled its hard currency reserves to 3.2 billion from 1.6 billion dollars, Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank Branko Dragas told TANJUG in an interview.

On the foreign exchange market, a 1.1 billion dollar inter-banking gross turnover was effected. After the government economic measures of last May (liberalized imports, foreign exchange market, prices), there was a substantial improvement in the country's solvency and in its economic relations with other countries, and now, after 8.5 years, the foreign currency market was operating normally and without any restrictions—said Dragas.

He pointed out that the present situation was due to at least five factors: greater exports and influx of convertible currencies, restrictive money-crediting policy, and the "dear" dinar, policy of the real rate of exchange for the domestic currency, reprogramming of part of the dues from foreign medium-term credits and the maintenance of short-term foreign debt at the already established level.

Speaking about the prospects for the present situation to be maintained, the vice-governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia also stressed that there were no particular reasons for the situation to take a turn for the worse, especially not in the immediate future. The accomplished results would not be brought in question in case the policy of the real rate of dinar exchange, of interest rates, and of money-crediting was to be continued consistently - said Dragas.

Bearing in mind the favourable trends and very favourable developments in Yugoslavia's foreign trade and in the overall balance of payments, the changes in the dinar rate of exchange up to the end of this year and in the next year will be entirely determined by the variations in the domestic and foreign prices, or inflation in Yugoslavia—said Branko Dragas in conclusion.

300 Ethnic Albanians Demonstrate in Bonn

LD0511204288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 5 Nov 88

[Text] Bonn, November 5 (TANJUG)—Around 300 ethnic Albanians demonstrated in the centre of Bonn and later outside the Yugoslav Embassy today, demanding, in chauvinist speeches, the status of a republic for the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Demonstrators distributed a leaflet to passersby, in which Yugoslavia was, among other things, attacked for "arresting and torturing to death Albanian men and women (ethnic) solely for freely expressing their opinions", while it allegedly, "at the same time, permited Serbs to demonstrate and chant fascist slogans".

The text printed on the leaflet said that the ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia were demonstrating "a revolutionary patience" avoiding "greater-Serbian civil-war traps", and that their "patience" could "come to an end".

Most of the slogans inscribed on the banners carried by demonstrators were in French, meaning that the majority of the demonstrators had come from abroad, most probably Geneva, one of the centres of the Albanian chauvinist anti-Yugoslav activities.

$11 Million Debt to Canada Rescheduled

LD0411160788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)—After 2 days of talks conducted in Belgrade, the Yugoslav delegation led by Moroslav Sarenac, director of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, has reached an agreement with the Canadian delegation on the rescheduling of Yugoslav debts to Canada which fall due in the period between 1 April 1988 and 30 June 1989.

The agreement, which was achieved with the Canadian corporation for promoting exports, means the postponement of the payment of interest and principal to the tune of $11 million.